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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Servia; or a Residence in Belgrade, and Travels in the Highlands and Woodlands of the Interior, during the years 1843 and 1844. By A. A. Paton, Esq., author of "The Modern Syrians." Pp. 352. Longmans.

THE author's travels over the beaten ground of Syria having been well received must have been sufficient inducement to him to give to the public his rambles over parts of what he truly calls "the youngest member of the European family," hitherto little trodden by any tourist, and of which hardly any thing is known. The account loses nothing by the manner in which it is penned; for it is lively and descriptive, and mingles agreeably the sketches of the country and of the people.

We need not trouble our readers with the recent mutations in Servia, which notably began with the revolutionary leader Kara Georg, who in nine years swept nearly the whole Turkish population from the soil, passed the rule through the supremacy of Milosh and his son Michael till 1838, and has now vested it in the person of Kara Georgevitch (son of Kara, i. e. Black, Georg), selected by the Sublime Porte, and supported by the political interests of England, as dissonant from the aggrandising views of Russia.

"Servia is divided into seventeen provinces, each governed by a natchalnik, whose duty it is to keep order and report to the minister of war and interior. He has, of course, no control over the legal courts of law attached to each provincial government; he has a cashier and a secretary; and each province is divided into cantons (*sres*), over each of which a captain rules. The average population of a province is 50,000 souls, and there are generally three cantons in a province, which are governed by captains."

Owing to the late unsettled state of affairs, it still presents features of ruin and devastation, and is much infested by robbers; and, especially on the frontiers of Bosnia, remains in a very turbulent condition, with feuds and animosities resembling those which prevailed in olden times on the Scotch and English borders, but inflamed by religious and fanatical differences, the Servians being Christians and the Bosniacs Mahometans. Of the natives generally, we are told:

"The Servians are a remarkably tall and robust race of men; in form and feature they bespeak strength of body and energy of mind; but one seldom sees that thorough-bred look which, so frequently found in the poorest peasants of Italy and Greece, shews that the descendants of the most polite of the ancients, although disinherited of dominion, have not lost the corporeal attributes of dominion. But the women of Servia I think very pretty. In body they are not so well shaped as the Greek women; but their complexions are fine, the hair generally black and glossy, and their head-dress particularly graceful. Not being addicted to the bath, like other Eastern women, they prolong their beauty beyond the average climacteric; and their houses, with rooms opening on a courtyard and small garden, are favourable to health and beauty. They are not exposed to

the elements as the men; nor are they cooped up within four walls, like many Eastern women, without a sufficient circulation of air. Through all the interior of Servia the female is reckoned an inferior being, and fit only to be the plaything of youth and the nurse of old age. This peculiarity of manners has not sprung from the four centuries of Turkish occupation, but appears to have been inherent in old Slaavic manners, and such as we read of in Russia, a very few generations ago; but as the European standard is now rapidly adopted at Belgrade, there can be little doubt that it will thence, in the course of time, spread over all Servia. The character of the Servian closely resembles that of the Scottish Highlander. He is brave in battle; highly hospitable; delights in simple and plaintive music and poetry, his favourite instruments being the bagpipe and fiddle: but, unlike the Greek, he shews little aptitude for trade; and, unlike the Bulgarian, he is very lazy in agricultural operations. All this corresponds with the Scottish Celtic character; and, without absolute dishonesty, a certain low cunning in the prosecution of his material interests completes the parallel. The old customs of Servia are rapidly disappearing under the pressure of laws and European institutions. Many of these could not have existed except in a society in which might made right. One of these was the vow of eternal brotherhood and friendship between two individuals; a treaty, offensive and defensive, to assist each other in the difficult passages of life. This bond is considered sacred and indissoluble. Frequently remarkable instances of it are found in the wars of Kara Georg. But now that regular guarantees for the security of life and property exist, the custom appears to have fallen into desuetude. These confederacies in the dual state, as in Servia, or multiple, as in the clan-system of Scotland and Albania, are always strongest in turbulent times and regions. Another of the old customs of Servia was sufficiently characteristic of its lawless state. Abduction of females was common. Sometimes a young man would collect a party of his companions, break into a village, and carry off a maiden. To prevent recapture, they generally went into the woods, where the nuptial knot was tied by a priest *volens volens*. Then commenced the negotiation for a reconciliation with the parents, which was generally successful, as in many instances the female had been the secret lover of the young man, and the other villagers used to add their persuasion, in order to bring about a pacific solution. But if the relations of the girl made a legal affair of it, the young woman was asked if it was by her own will that she was taken away; and if she made the admission, then a reconciliation took place: if not, those concerned in the abduction were fined. Kara Georg put a stop to this by proclamation, punishing the author of an abduction with death, the priest with dismissal, and the assistants with the bastinado. The Haiducks, or outlawed robbers, who during the first quarter of the present century infested the woods of Servia, resembled the Caterans of the Highlands of Scotland, being as much rebels as robbers, and imagined that in setting authority at def-

iance they were not acting dishonourably, but combating for a principle of independence. They robbed only the rich Moslems, and were often generous to the poor. Thus robbery and rebellion being confounded, the term Haiduck is not considered opprobrious; and several old Servians have confessed to me that they had been Haiducks in their youth. I am sure that the adventures of a Servian Rob Roy might form the materials of a stirring romance. There are many Haiducks still in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and on the western Balkan; but the race in Servia is extinct, and plunder is the only object of the few robbers who now infest the woods in the west of Servia. Such are the customs that have just disappeared; but many national peculiarities still remain. At Christmas, for instance, every peasant goes to the woods, and cuts down a young oak; as soon as he returns home, which is in the twilight, he says to the assembled family, 'A happy Christmas-eve to the house;' on which a male of the family scatters a little grain on the ground, and answers, 'God be gracious to you, our happy and honoured father.' The housewife then lays the young oak on the fire, to which are thrown a few nuts and a little straw, and the evening ends in merriment. Next day, after divine service, the family assemble around the dinner-table, each bearing a lighted candle; and they say aloud, 'Christ is born: let us honour Christ and his birth.' The usual Christmas drink is hot wine mixed with honey. They have also the custom of First-Foot. This personage is selected beforehand, under the idea that he will bring luck with him for the ensuing year. On entering, the First-Foot says, 'Christ is born!' and receives for answer, 'Yes, he is born!' while the First-Foot scatters a few grains of corn on the floor. He then advances and stirs up the wood on the fire, so that it crackles and emits sparks; on which the First-Foot says, 'As many sparks so many cattle, so many horses, so many goats, so many sheep, so many boars, so many bee-hives, and so much luck and prosperity.' He then throws a little money into the ashes, or hangs some hemp on the door; and Christmas ends with presents and festivities. At Easter they amuse themselves with the game of breaking hard-boiled eggs, having first examined those of an opponent to see that they are not filled with wax. From this time until Ascension-day the common formula of greeting is, 'Christ has arisen!' to which answer is made, 'Yes; he has truly arisen or ascended!' And on the second Monday after Easter the graves of dead relations are visited. One of the most extraordinary customs of Servia is that of the Dodola. When a long drought has taken place, a handsome young woman is stripped, and so dressed up with grass, flowers, cabbage and other leaves, that her face is scarcely visible; she then, in company with several girls of twelve or fifteen years of age, goes from house to house singing a song, the burden of which is a wish for rain. It is then the custom of the mistress of the house at which the Dodola is stopped to throw a little water on her. This custom used also to be kept up in the Servian districts of Hungary, but has been forbidden by the priests."

This comprehensive sketch might be enough to satisfy readers as an example of the author; but we are induced by their novelty to add a selection of characteristic passages, as they occur on the writer's journey from Varna through Bulgaria to Belgrade, and thence to Shabatz into Bosnia; his subsequent visit to Losnitza, Sokol, Ushitza, Novibazar, Ravinitza, Manasia, and other places marked on maps, but names quite unfamiliar to British ears. In six hours from Widdin in Bulgaria, Mr. Paton, having agreeable glimpses of the Danube on his way, reached Timok, the river which separates Servia from that pashalik, and tells us:

"The only habitation in the place was a log-house for the Turkish customhouse-officer. We were more than an hour in getting our equipage across the ferry, for the long drought had so reduced the water that the boat was unable to meet the usual landing-place by at least four feet of steep embankment; in vain did the horses attempt to mount the acclivity; every spring was followed by a relapse, and at last one horse sunk jammed in between the ferry-boat and the bank; so that we were obliged to loose the harness, send the horses on shore, and drag the dirty car as we best could up the half-dried muddy slope. At last we succeeded, and a smart trot along the Danube brought us to the Servian lazaretto, which was a new symmetrical building, the promenade of which, on the Danube, shewed an attempt at a sort of pleasure-ground. I entered at sunset, and next morning, on shewing my tongue to the doctor, and paying a fee of one piastre (twopence), was free, and again put myself in motion. Lofty mountains seemed to rise to the west, and the cultivated plain now became broken into small ridges, partly covered with forest-trees. The ploughing oxen now became rarer; but herds of swine, grubbing at acorns and the roots of bushes, shewed that I was changing the scene, and making the acquaintance not only of a new country, but of a new people. The peasants, instead of having woolly caps and frieze clothes as in Bulgaria, all wore the red fez, and were dressed mostly in blue cloth; some of those in the villages wore black glazed caps; and in general the race appeared to be physically stronger and nobler than that which I had left. The Bulgarians seemed to be a set of silent serfs, deserving (when not roused by some unusual circumstance) rather the name of machines than of men: these Servian fellows seemed lazier; but all possessed a manliness of address and demeanour, which cannot be discovered in the Bulgarian. Brza Palanka, at which we now arrived, is the only Danubian port which the Servians possess below the Iron Gates; consequently the only one which is in uninterrupted communication with Galatz and the sea."

At Belgrade he met our old and estimable friend Mr. Holman, the blind traveller; and we are sure any news of him and his extraordinary peregrinations will be most welcome to the English reader.

"One day (says Mr. Paton) I was going out at the gateway, and saw a strange figure, with a long white beard and a Spanish cap, mounted on a sorry horse, and at once recognised it to be that of Holman, the blind traveller. 'How do you do, Mr. Holman?' said I. 'I know that voice well.' 'I last saw you in Aleppo,' said I; and he at once named me. I then got him off his horse, and into quarters. This singular individual had just come through the most dangerous parts of Bosnia in perfect safety; a feat which a blind man can perform more easily than one who enjoys the most perfect vision; for all compassionate and assist a

fellow-creature in this deplorable plight. Next day I took Mr. Holman through the town, and described to him the lions of Belgrade; and taking a walk on the esplanade, I turned his face to the cardinal points of the compass, successively explaining the objects lying in each direction; and, after answering a few of his cross questions, the blind traveller seemed to know as much of Belgrade as was possible for a person in his condition. He related to me, that, since our meeting at Aleppo, he had visited Damascus and other Eastern cities; and at length, after sundry adventures, had arrived on the Adriatic, and visited the Vladika of Montenegro, who had given him a good reception. He then proceeded through Herzegovina and Bosnia to Seraievo, where he passed three days; and he informed me that from Seraievo to the frontiers of Servia was nearly all forest, with here and there the skeletons of robbers hung up in chains. Mr. Holman subsequently went, as I understood, to Wallachia and Transylvania."

Travelling onward to Skela, on the Save, Mr. P. relates:

"Here we met a very pretty girl, who, in answer to the salute of my fellow-travellers, bent herself almost to the earth. On asking the reason, I was told that she was a bride, whom custom compels, for a stated period, to make this humble reverence. We then came to the Skela; and seeing a large house within an enclosure, I asked what it was, and was told that it was the reconciliation-house (*primiritehny sud*), a court of first instance, in which cases are decided by the village elders, without expense to the litigants, and beyond which suits are seldom carried to the higher courts. There is throughout all the interior of Servia a stout opposition to the nascent lawyer-class in Belgrade. I have been more than once amused on hearing an advocate, greedy of practice, style this laudible economy and patriarchal simplicity 'avarice and aversion from civilisation.' As it began to rain, we entered a tavern, and ordered a fowl to be roasted, as the soup and stews of yester-even were not to my taste. A booby, with idiocy marked on his countenance, was lounging about the door; and when our mid-day meal was done, I ordered the man to give him a glass of *slivovitsa*, as plum-brandy is called. He then came forward, trembling, as if about to receive sentence of death, and taking off his greasy fez, said, 'I drink to our prince Kara Georgovich, and to the progress and enlightenment of the nation.' I looked with astonishment at the torn, wretched habiliments of this idiot swineherd. He was too stupid to entertain these sentiments himself; but this trifling circumstance was the feather which indicated how the wind blew. The Servians are by no means a nation of talkers; they are a serious people; and if the determination to rise were not in the minds of the people, it would not be on the lips of the baboon-visaged oaf of an insignificant hamlet."

Of the dilapidated condition of once-flourishing places, the following is an example:

"A Turk, about fifty years of age, now entered. His habiliments were somewhere between decent and shabby-genteel, and his voice and manners had that distinguished gentleness which wins—because it feels—its way. This was the Disdar Aga, the last relic of the wealthy Turks of the place: for before the Servian revolution Shabatz had its twenty thousand Osmanlis; and a tract of gardens on the other side of the *Potje* was pointed out as having been covered with the villas of the wealthy, which were subsequently burnt down."

But the feeding was plentiful, though strange:

"Our host provided most ample fare for supper, preceded by a glass of *slivovitsa*. We began with soup, rendered slightly acid with lemon-juice; then came fowl, stewed with turnips and sugar. This was followed by pudding of almonds, raisins, and pancake. Roast capon brought up the rear. A white wine of the country was served during supper; but along with dessert we had a good red wine of Negotin, served in Bohemian coloured glasses. I have been thus minute on the subject of food, for the dinners I ate at Belgrade I do not count as Servian, having been all in the German fashion. The wife of the collector sat at dinner, but at the foot of the table; a position characteristic of that of women in Servia—midway between the graceful precedence of Europe and the contemptuous exclusion of the East."

In the divan, after the meal, the conversation turned on England:—

"After the usual salutations, the natchalnik [*i. e.* local governor] began: 'We have heard that Gospody Wellington has received from the English nation an estate for his distinguished services.' Author: 'That is true; but the presentation took place a great many years ago.' Natch.: 'What is the age of Gospody Wellington?' Author: 'About seventy-five. He was born in 1769, the year in which Napoleon and Mohammed Ali first saw the light.' This seemed to awaken the interest of the party. The roughly clad trooper drew in his chair, and leaning his elbow on his knees, opened wide a pair of expectant eyes; the natchalnik, after a long puff of his pipe, said, with some magisterial decision, 'That was a moment when Nature had her sleeves tucked up. I think our Kara Georg must also have been born about that time.' Natch.: 'Is Gospody Wellington still in service?' Author: 'Yes; he is commander-in-chief.' Natch.: 'Well, God grant that his sons, and his sons' sons, may render as great services to the nation.' Our conversation was prolonged to a late hour in the evening, in which a variety of anecdotes were related of the ingenious methods employed by Milosh to fill his coffers as rapidly as possible."

The bishop at Shabatz is a grand dignitary, and "the Moslems of Shabatz pay no taxes, either to the Servian government or the sultan; for they are accounted *redif*, or militia, for which they receive a *ducat* a year from the sultan, as a retaining fee. The Christian peasants here are very rich; some of them have

* In another bit of the gossip, the natchalnik says: "All we know of London is the wonderful bridge that goes under the water, where an army can pass from one side to the other, while the fleet lies anchored over their heads." Morrison's pills seem to have been equally famous: the poor ignorant natives fancying, from his puff advertisements of "Royal College of Surgeons," that he was the head and chief of all English physicians; and must, consequently, be a great doctor, and not an errant quack! Another proof of their knowledge occurred in a speech made by our countryman on proposing to drink his health:—"After dinner, a strong broad-faced monk, whom I recognised as having been of the company at Ravinitza, called for a bumper, and began, in a solemn matter-of-fact way, the following speech: 'You are a great traveller in our eyes; for none of us ever went further than Syrmium. The greatest traveller of your country that we know of was that wonderful navigator, Robinson Crusoe, of York, who, poor man, met with many and great difficulties, but at length, by the blessing of God, was restored to his native country, his family, and his friends. We trust that the Almighty will guard over you, and that you will never, in the course of your voyages and travels, be thrown like him on a desert island; and now we drink your health, and long life to you.' When the toast was drunk, I thanked the company; but added, that from the revolutions in locomotion, I ran a far greater chance now-o'-days of being blown out of a steam-boat, or smashed to pieces on a railway."

ten and twenty thousand ducats buried under the earth; but these impoverished Bosniacs in the fortress are as proud and insolent as ever. Author: 'You say Bosniacs! Are they not Turks?' Collector: 'No, the only Turks here are the Aga and the Cadi; all the rest are Bosniacs, the descendants of men of our own race and language, who on the Turkish invasion accepted Islamism, but retained the language, and many Christian customs, such as saints' days, Christian names, and in most cases monogamy.' Author: 'That is very curious; then, perhaps, as they are not full Moslems, they may be more tolerant of Christians.' Collector: 'The very reverse. The Bosniac Christians are not half so well off as the Bulgarians, who have to deal with the real Turks. The arch-priest will be here to dinner, and he will be able to give you some account of the Bosniac Christians. But Bosnia is a beautiful country; how do you intend to proceed from here?' Author: 'I intend to go to Vallievo and Ushtiza.' Collector: 'He that leaves Servia without seeing Sokol has seen nothing.' Author: 'What is to be seen at Sokol?' Collector: 'The most wonderful place in the world, a perfect eagles' eyrie. A whole town and castle built on the capital of a column of rock.' Author: 'But I did not contemplate going there; so I must change my route: I took no letters for that quarter.' Collector: 'Leave all that to me; you will first go to Losnitza, on the banks of the Drina, and I will despatch a messenger to-night, apprising the authorities of your approach. When you have seen Sokol, you will admit that it was worth the journey.'

Sokol is in reality a marvellous site, the vavode of which "had a curious mental malady. Having lately lost a son, a daughter, and a grandson, he could no longer smoke; for when his servant entered with a pipe, he imagined he saw his children burning in the tobacco."

[It were to be wished that the disease should become contagious, and affect all the nasty puffers in the streets and public places throughout England.]

But a more sublime view than that from Sokol, whose appearance is compared to that of Edinburgh Castle, is obtained from the mountain Kopaunik, in a range above the river Ybar:—

"A gentle wind skimmed the white straggling clouds from the blue sky. Warmer and warmer grew the sunlit valleys; wider and wider grew the prospect as we ascended. Balkan after balkan rose on the distant horizon. Ever and anon I paused and looked round with delight; but before reaching the summit I tantalised myself with a few hundred yards of ascent, to treasure the glories in store for the pause, the turn, and the view. When, at length, I stood on the highest peak, the prospect was literally gorgeous. Servia lay rolled out at my feet. There was the field of Kosovo, where Amurath defeated Lasar and entombed the ancient empire of Servia. I mused an instant on this great landmark of European history; and following the finger of an old peasant who accompanied us, I looked eastwards, and saw Deligrad—the scene of one of the bloodiest fights that preceded the resurrection of Servia as a principality. The Morava glistened in its wide valley like a silver thread in a carpet of green, beyond which the dark mountains of Rudnik rose to the north, while the frontiers of Bosnia, Albania, Macedonia, and Bulgaria walled in the prospect. 'Nogo Svet. This is the whole world,' said the peasant, who stood by me. I myself thought, that

if an artist wished for a landscape as the scene of Satan taking up our Saviour into a high mountain, he could find none more appropriate than this. The Kopaunik is not lofty; not much above six thousand English feet above the level of the sea; but it is so placed in the Servian basin that the eye embraces the whole breadth from Bosnia to Bulgaria, and very nearly the whole length from Macedonia to Hungary."

All Servia is densely wooded; but we have no more room for descriptions, and must bid adieu to this pleasant volume with quoting a few characteristic proverbs which are current in Servia:—

"Kiss the hand thou hast not been able to cut." "Hide thy friend's name from thine enemy." "Eat and drink with thy friend; never buy and sell with him." "This is a fast-day, said the cat, seeing the liver she could not get at." "Of three things one—power, gold, or quit the town." "The candle does not light its base." "The orphan cuts his own navel-string."

Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents.

By John Heneage Jesse, author of "Memoirs of the Court of England," "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

THE Fifteen and the Forty-five will never fail in their historical attraction, nor the principal actors in their deep individual interest. It would be difficult to produce aught very new respecting either; but there is an agreeable manner of putting even familiar matters before us, and of that manner Mr. Jesse is a popular master, which is a sure passport to favour. Such is this work, gathered chiefly from publications generally known, but neatly and clearly arranged so as to convey a very distinct idea of the tragic events recorded, and of the persons who figured in these unfortunate and dismal struggles. We will not waste time by descending on any political questions involved in the Memoirs; but simply say, that the author appears to us to have taken a very impartial view of them, and sought throughout only the truth. He begins with the birth of the prince, son of James II., so soon followed by the Revolution; runs over the reign of Anne to the accession of the House of Hanover; and then describes the miscarriage of the first (shall we call it) rebellion. Short biographies of the Earl of Derwentwater, Lord Nithsdale, Lord Lovat, Lord Kenmore, Lord Mar, and other leading adherents of the luckless race of Stuart, are added; and we are brought to the entrance into the unpropitious scene of Charles Edward, the hero of the bloody romance of thirty years later date. A similar account of him is given, and his gallant attempt to regain the crown of his ancestors. To this is appended, as before to his father's history, notices of his faithful followers, such as Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, Cromartie, and George Murray, Flora Macdonald, the Duke of Perth, Marquis of Tullibardine, and others who were distinguished in these fatal times. The whole, as we have said, is executed in a very appropriate and acceptable style; but we have few opportunities afforded us for selection of what we could presume to possess the charm of novelty for our readers. The following, however, may be quoted. Of Flora Macdonald, after passing some years in America with her husband, Macdonald of Kingsburgh, we are told:

"The remainder of her eventful life was passed by Flora Macdonald in the Isle of Skye, where she died at the age of seventy, on the 4th

of March, 1790. At her particular request, her body was wrapped in one of the sheets that had been used by the unfortunate grandson of James the Second during the night he rested at Kingsburgh, which, as we have already mentioned, had been presented to her by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Macdonald. She was the mother of five sons, all of whom held commissions either in the military or naval service of the reigning sovereign. The eldest, Charles Macdonald, who was a captain in the Queen's Rangers, was a person highly distinguished for his accomplishments and graceful manners. When the grave closed upon his remains, his kinsman, the late Lord Macdonald, paid a pleasing tribute to his worth. 'There lies,' he said, 'the most finished gentleman of my family and name.' Flora Macdonald was also the mother of two daughters, the last survivor of whom—the widow of Major Macleod of Lochbay, in the Isle of Skye—I had the pleasure, some years since, of accompanying in a voyage through a part of the Western Islands. I had also the additional pleasure of hearing from her own lips the tale of her mother's adventures and escapes with Prince Charles, and of having some of the scenes where they occurred pointed out by her own hand. One of the first questions which she put to me was, 'where I had been staying?' When I told her 'at Raasay'—'Ah!' she said, in a tone which plainly told that she inherited the principles of her race, 'you saw no red roses at Raasay!' This interesting lady was then, I think, in her seventy-fourth year; she had pleasing, and even polished, manners; was full of anecdote of the past, and had still the remains of beauty. She remembered the visit of Dr. Johnson and Boswell to Kingsburgh, and had been the companion of her parents when they emigrated to America. She spoke of her mother as a small, but neat figure; and when I questioned her whether there was any resemblance between them, she told me that they were reckoned so alike, that, half a century before, happening to be looking at a print of her mother in the window of a shop in the Strand, the celebrated General Burgoyne, who chanced to be passing at the time, was so struck with the resemblance, that he accosted her, and taxed her with the relationship. Her mother's escape with Charles Edward was then an event, she said, sufficiently recent to render her an object of considerable curiosity; and consequently, had her identity been proclaimed to the bystanders, she had little doubt, she added, but that she would have been followed by an inquisitive and disagreeable crowd. The few hours which I passed in the society of this interesting lady I have always looked back upon with satisfaction and pleasure. She died a few years afterwards, at an advanced age."

The most valuable and original portion of the work consists of correspondence relative to the suppression of the rebellion, hitherto unpublished, and occupying nearly 150 pages of the last volume. The letters, Mr. Jesse states, "are preserved in the library at Glendoick. The collection was formerly far more voluminous; but unfortunately, from feelings of a laudable but mistaken delicacy, one of the descendants of the lord advocate (probably the late Lord Craigie)—dreading lest certain families, who had been concerned in the rising of 1745, might become implicated by the entire collection seeing the light,—thought proper to commit perhaps not the least interesting portion of it to the flames. Those letters and documents, however, which still remain, though far from comprising an uninterrupted series

of correspondence, will nevertheless be found highly valuable and interesting, from the insight which they give into the measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and the light which they throw on the events of a stirring and memorable period."

We annex some interesting specimens:

"The Lord Advocate to Captain Campbell of Inveraw.

"Edinburgh [24th June, 1745].

"Sir,—I have certain informations that Donald Cameron, younger, of Lochiel; James Graham, alias M'Gregor, of Glengyle; Alexander Macdonald, younger, of Glengarry; and the Captain of Clanranald, are officers in the French service, and that they are now in Scotland raising recruits;—that it is thought to be of great importance to the peace and safety of the government that a check should be put to this practice by securing the persons concerned; and that you and the other gentlemen in the new-raised Highland companies are able to discover these gentlemen and secure them; and that neither the other military officers in this country, nor the civil officers, are able to perform that service. I have therefore addressed the warrants enclosed to you, and if you can be so lucky as to be able effectually to execute them, I dare adventure to assure you it will be looked upon as acceptable service by his majesty and his servants; and I must own, I think it will in the event be found to be an act of real benefit to the gentlemen themselves, as it will prevent their going on in an affair which I believe will in the end be ruinous to them and their families. At the same time I am sensible of the difficulties of the undertaking. I think there is no prospect of apprehending them by open force, and therefore I must particularly recommend secrecy to you, that they may not know that it is intended they should be secured; and I can have no doubt but that you will be cautious in the choice of the persons you employ to find out their haunts, and in the methods you take to come at them. However, as I am fully satisfied of your zeal for his majesty's service, I think the thing is not impracticable to gentlemen of your knowledge of, and interest in, the Highlands;—since now Sir John Cope will recommend this service to you in the strongest manner, and will give directions to the other military officers in your bounds to give you all necessary assistance that you shall desire from time to time.—I am, sir, &c.

"Captain Campbell, of Inveraw, to the Lord Advocate.

"Inverary, 26th June, 1745.

"My lord,—I have this morning received your letter and warrants for securing the persons of Lochiel, Glengarry, Clanranald, and Glengyle, as officers in the French service, and raising recruits in Scotland for that service; and as I take it to be absolutely necessary for that purpose that the gentlemen commanding the other two Highland companies, and I, should meet in the first place and concert the most secret and prudent schemes, I have, upon receipt of letters, run expresses to them, in order to come to the most convenient place for a speedy meeting, in a manner that, I think, can give no suspicion of our design. Your lordship observes, very justly, that we are not to expect success by open force. Secrecy and stratagems we must only have recourse to; and I am hopeful we may succeed by that, so as to secure some of them, and perhaps all. I beg leave to observe to your lordship, that some of the warrants are to be executed with greater certainty and much less difficulty than others, particularly Glengyle. Would it be right to secure him, or any one of them, as opportunities will

offer, without regard to the danger of alarming the rest?—or should we wait for the execution of some scheme by which they may be all attacked as near the same time as possible?—though, indeed, Clanranald's situation, if he keeps in his own country, makes it very difficult as to him. In this I shall be glad to have your lordship's advice; and as my meeting with M'Intosh and Sir Patrick Murray must be in the braes of Perthshire, you will please direct by Castle Menzies, where I purpose to be on Saturday next, on my way to meet them, and where notice will be had where to find me. I can assure you, my lord, for myself, that I shall use all endeavours, with the utmost diligence and application, to have all the warrants effectually put in execution, and I make no doubt the other gentlemen employed will do the same.—I am, my lord, &c.

DUN. CAMPBELL."

The subjoined are very characteristic, when the motions of the Prince were uncertain, and every effort was making to arrest his suspected friends, find out the truth, and be prepared to meet the hazard.

"The Duke of Argyll to the Lord Advocate.

"Rosneath, August 10, 1745.

"My lord,—I yesterday received your letter without date, but I take it to be of the 7th. The news from the Highlands vary strangely; for, having waited till this morning for my letters from Argyllshire, I find it now believed that a ship landed men at Uist, an island of the Clanranald family. Young Lochiel dined last week at Fort William with the officers there, and does not seem to conceal himself at all. I intend to go to Inverary next week, if these rumours blow over. If the matter grows serious, I shall not be in safety there.—I am, my lord, your most obedient, humble servant,

ARGYLL."

"The Earl of Sutherland to the Lord Advocate.

"Dunrobin, 11th August [1745].

"My lord,—Your favour is now before me, by which you inform me that the lords justices had intelligence that a report was current at Paris that the Pretender's eldest son had embarked with an intention to land in Scotland, where he expected to be joined by the Highlanders. This intelligence I have many reasons to apprehend is but too well founded. I have had private intelligence to the same purpose within these two days, and have sent to acquaint the Duke of Argyll of it; and I have several reasons to think that the Pretender's son expects to be joined by too many in the Lowlands as well as in the Highlands, and that a general insurrection is designed of the disaffected party both south and north. It happens greatly amiss, in such an emergency, that his majesty's firmest friends in the Highlands are destitute of arms and ammunition for their own defence and his majesty's service, when his most inveterate enemies are too well provided, and threaten, as I am certainly informed, in less than a fortnight's time, to do all the mischief that their malice, armed with fire and sword, can effect, to such of their neighbours as are most attached to his majesty's person and government. I and Lord Reay, with our vassals, could raise eighteen hundred or two thousand men, and with these could effectually bridle all the public enemies north of us, and do considerable service also against the more numerous enemies on the other hand of us. But what can we do without arms or ammunition? I made early application to Sir John Cope for a proper supply, on the surmises we had of a French invasion near two years ago;

but my applications have unhappily been neglected, till now there is danger that a supply will come too late. I am causing to be gathered in and brushed up all the arms in this country, which, between me and Lord Reay, I doubt not will make above two hundred stand, and we shall need at least sixteen hundred more of swords and guns, with proportional ammunition. I pray, by all the regard you and others of his majesty's ministers have for his majesty's service and interest, that you will instantly order a sloop here with arms and ammunition as above, to be delivered to me on my receipt. It will be further necessary, my lord, that a proper person have a commission directly sent to him, to act as lord lieutenant of the northern shires. If I am honoured with that commission, I shall take the utmost care to fulfil it with equal zeal and fidelity as my grandfather did in the time of the former rebellion. You have enclosed, my lord, a true copy of a contract of mutual friendship I entered into with Lord Reay, in prospect of the invasion and rebellion that seems to be on the point of breaking out. I again entreat, in the most earnest manner, that a proper supply may be sent me of arms and ammunition, as above, without any loss of time. If that supply does not come within twenty days at farthest, it may cost his majesty abundance of men and money to recover the loss his interest may sustain in the north, which the supply mentioned, coming timeously, might enable me, with Lord Reay's assistance, to prevent. I shall take care, from time to time, to communicate to you and others of his majesty's servants any motions that may be in the Highlands at this juncture, and take proper measures to get the best intelligence I can for that purpose. I am, with great respect, &c.

SUTHERLAND."

Lord Glenorchy also writes:

"I cannot express how much uneasiness I am under in not being able to do the government any service, for want of arms and ammunition: and I desire you to represent it so as I may be supplied."

"The Earl of Findlater to the Lord Advocate.

"15th August, 1745.

"My lord,—On Monday last I was alarmed by a letter from my son-in-law, Mr. Grant, informing me of a report that some French ships, with arms, officers, and money, were come to the Isle of Skye, and that the Pretender's son was said to be amongst them, and that many of the Highlanders in that neighbourhood appeared determined to join them. I would immediately have despatched an express to your lordship with this account, if I had not known that Major Grant had sent one to General Cope. The news surprised me extremely, because I had not the least suspicion of any disturbance. The Jacobites in this country, though elevated by the success of the French abroad, have of late had no remarkable caballings that I have heard of. I immediately made what inquiries I could for intelligence, but have not heard anything considerable. In general, the Jacobites want to keep us secure. Their language is, that it was only two privateers, who seized some victual-ships bound for Ireland, and sent their boats ashore for provisions. But if the Pretender's son is there with arms and money, or any officers from him, I am well convinced that great numbers will soon flock to him; and although some of the Jacobite chieftains should not venture to appear publicly themselves, they will by their demi-vassals effectually send out their men. My humble opinion is, that all care ought to be taken to crush it in the bud, which I imagine may very possibly be effected.

As all the well-affected chieftains are now in the country, I am convinced they will be zealous to exert themselves; and if some few regiments were immediately sent north, to pursue and bear down the rebels, I think it would be in their power to quell the insurrection before it can be brought to any great length. Yesterday I went to Gordon Castle, and found the duke determined to set out for Edinburgh this day, which he has accordingly done. I used, in the most prudent manner I could, all sorts of arguments to persuade him to stay at home, and effectually to exercise his power and interest to restrain his people from going out; but he said his private business necessarily obliged him to go south. I think that possibly it is not in his grace's power to restrain all his Highlanders; but I am really of opinion that his presence and commands could keep at home the people of Euzie and Strathbogy, in which there are near three thousand Papists, besides other Jacobites; and that he would have great weight with the people of Strathaven, Glenlivet, and Badenoch; besides, if any of them should disobey him, he could make them feel the weight of his resentment severely. If any of the Marischal family is in Scotland, it will certainly draw great numbers from Aberdeenshire and Mearns. The state of this corner is, that though many of the commons are very well affected, they have no arms. All the arms in the country are in the hands of the disaffected, which makes my situation very bad."

The Marquis of Tweedale, secretary of state, writes from London, August 27:

"We are sorry to find the accident that happened to the two additional companies confirmed, and were not less surprised at what Sir John writes, of his having no hopes of getting assistance of men from either the Duke of Atholl or Lord Glenorchy, notwithstanding their former letters representing what great things they could do, provided their men were furnished with arms. From this it appears that they either cannot get their men to follow them, which is a proof of how delicate a nature, as your lordship expresses it, the distributing of arms in general is, and therefore I have recommended it to Sir John Cope to be very cautious how he gives arms to any but such as are willing to associate themselves with the king's troops, and this will be a proper condition in your answers to any who apply to you for arms."

And soon after:

"We are amused every day with reports of the Ferrol squadron, but I hear nothing certain about it. I wish the wind was favourable for Admiral Vernon to sail: the said wind would bring over the Dutch troops, and I hope allay the panic that seems to have seized this nation to such a degree that it is almost impudence to pray for success in such a state of trepidation."

We conclude with a capital sample of the provost of Perth, almost equal to one we have seen from the same functionary (though another individual) to the chief of the Drummond clan, on lending him the use of the city hangman. This is addressed to the lord advocate:

"Strathlinglo, 4th September, 1745.

"My lord,—Last night, about nine o'clock, Lochiel came here with about three hundred Highlanders, and promised all civilities; but as they began this morning to press our wrights to make targets, and our drummers and pipers to go and proclaim their prince and manifestos, beginning at the foot, I did not know but what they might come to the head; therefore I thought fit to leave the town, and am so far on my way for the East Nook of Fife. They are

very civil, and promise to pay for every thing they have occasion for. The prince, with the whole army, is to be in our town this night. I am, my lord, &c. JAMES CRIE."

After September 1745, there are only some half-dozen brief and unimportant letters, so that all the concluding acts and dénouement of this national tragedy are left without further light or comment. This is much to be regretted; for what we have quoted will shew how cleverly the Highlanders mystified the government, and how little was really known of their earlier proceedings; how lukewarm were many whom another turn of the die would have ranged on the Stuart side; how powerless was the condition of the country where they durst not trust even those who were deemed loyal with arms; and how near a toss it was which dynasty should wear the crown of the three kingdoms.

The Practice of Angling, particularly as regards Ireland. By O'Gorman. 2 vols. Dublin, Curry; London, Longmans.

THIS is a work *sui generis*, the author in style and subject reminding us strongly of the unique and matchless editor of the *Cork Sentinel*, Mr. Curtaigne. Like that learned Theban, the O'Gorman is an original, and fishes and writes like nobody else: in short,

"None but himself can be his parallel;"

and his portrait on the frontispiece shews it, though in spite thereof, and having published two volumes, he declares:

"I really hate writing, and dread notoriety. My wish would be, to steal to my grave, and not a stone to tell where I lie. Shall I invoke the shade of Livy? He was a good preface-writer, and a modest; or Samuel Johnson?—his preface to Shakspeare's works is a good one. It is likely I may borrow an observation from him, though he is no favourite of mine. No; I will not plagiarise from any one, at least without due acknowledgment; but I will apostrophise the best, the fairest, the loveliest, the gentlest beings of our world—the angels provided by the Almighty for our happiness and companionship here,

"To make the bitter draught of life go down."

Those gentle and amiable creatures do I invoke for their protection, favour, and patronage; convinced that, if I am so fortunate as to attain this my primary object, the approbation of all other classes must necessarily follow. How often have I witnessed the utmost patience and resignation in the fair sex under the most distressing circumstances! Have I not seen them bear wet and cold most philosophically, often stung and bitten by insects as large and venomous as the mosquitoes, without complaint; sometimes drenched with awful showers, and declaring themselves comfortable under the infliction; often splashed by the merciless waves, when crossing large sheets of water, without a murmur; sometimes when angling (for I have seen one or two lady-anglers) scolded for wheeling in the casting-line, which was a knotted one, when a trout was hooked, and the top of the rod broken, when all the blame should attach to the brute that gave the good and gentle creature an ill-constructed casting-line; but I really must forbear, for such reflections are too melancholy."

We can sympathise with the O'Gorman as heartily as the people on the United States' frontier sympathised with Papineau and the Canadian rebels, instead of giving them, as they deserved, at least one knot in their last casting-line! Nor can we dismiss the preface without

farther remarking on the peculiar modesty of the author, who, with a diffidence the more becoming because it is not at all required, says:

"I am almost tempted to regret having undertaken the task at all, lest my performance should prove to have fallen short of the expectations formed of it; particularly as I have neither had nor sought assistance, and I fear I may be found 'd—d ungrammatical' in many instances, as Counsellor J. H. would say; but it can't be now helped—it is too late for regret. Of the practical part I have no fear, and I hope such may be accepted as a palliative for my many classical delinquencies. If I have too often appeared in *propria persona*, it has been done very unwillingly; but from the nature of the work, it could not at all times be avoided. And now by writing a book, having with all other necessary antecedents according to the best authorities fulfilled the various purposes of my creation, and fearing the approaches

'Of death's inevitable doom,'

I will hasten to conclude."

Which he does in a very affecting manner: we abstain from quoting, in consideration of our readers' nerves. And now for a taste of the fishing in the Shannon, and in lakes and streams of Clare and Galway, &c. The first good advice we come to is, "that in case of wet weather, a time when there may be very good fishing, you should be always provided with a bit of sponge, so perforated that it may be slipped on the butt of your rod, just above the wheel, the line to run over it; it will absorb the water that would otherwise find its way into your sleeve; and whenever it becomes saturated, a single squeeze will rid you of its effects for a considerable time."

Having instructed us in the fashioning of rods, twisting of lines, tying of hooks, and other needful particulars, the sage piscator advises:

"Go not to a tackle-shop to throw away your money on ill-formed and inefficient pocket-books, where the flies are all made up in small rolls. Nothing can be more distressing to a good angler than the trouble necessary to be taken in straightening the links before fishing with them. Now do as I shall direct:—Try to procure three or four well-bound novels, but lay not your unhallowed hands on the standard ones, and by these I mean the Vicar of Wakefield, Fielding, Smollett's, and Sterne's works, Richardson's Clarissa and Sir Charles (though this latter is too much ornamented for my taste), Caleb Williams, many of Scott's—for instance, Old Mortality, Waverley, Rob Roy, Heart of Mid Lothian, Quentin Durward, Peveril of the Peak, Guy Mannering, The Abbot; do as you please with the Monastery (I hate monasteries and nunneries); spare not Scott's rubbish, for there is a great deal of it in prose and verse; spare Anastasis, Cyril Thornton, and most of Bulwer's works; the latter are true pictures of English life; spare Banim's, they are Irish life; spare Lover's too; spare all Campbell's works—he has written too little; also Moore's, except his paltry Fadladeen prose story, mis-called Lalla Rookh: he is our countryman, and the sacred fire of liberty illumines his works; spare Lord Byron's, except his ode to Napoleon (it has disgraced him)—tear out that ode, and put a parchment in its place. Could he dare accuse Izaak Walton of cruelty, and yet have written such a poem? Melancholy to think that our greatest men should in so many instances have laid themselves open to the charge of cruelty; but, alas, the page of history bears witness against them! Lord Byron has made some amends by his forgiveness of the spider—

'Go, poor spider, go;
But take care how you bite Sir Hudson Lowe.'

I find myself getting critical, instead of continuing my instructions; so I must resume. Tear, then, as many leaves out of any novels which you may find on perusal worthless or abounding with immoral descriptions, and fill their places with parchment covers, open at one end, and the full height and size of the binding of the volume; by these means your flies can be made up tolerably large, full as large as the breadth of the book: then for colours, you need only sew some leather ends to prevent them from flying out, in any of those works that may be of little or no value as food for the mind.—I perceive, by the way, that I have been guilty of great remissness in not noticing some admirable works by women, such as *Evelina*, by Madame D'Arbly, and *Discipline*, by Miss Brunton. As to *Self-Control*, 'I shall not presume to control your judgment, reader.' Miss Edgeworth has also written many admirable works, as have several others, whom your taste will lead you to appreciate as they deserve. Two or three of the books I allude to will hold your colours, flies, and hooks."

Izaak himself was not more fresh and literary, more delightfully desultory, than this: in fact, for critical acumen and the cutting up of bad novels and poetry, we are of opinion not only that O'Gorman excels him, but is superior to a vast majority of the periodical critics of the age. Elsewhere he writes: "Let it not be supposed that I have a general objection to all novels—far from it; many of them present true and vivid pictures of life as it is, but many more are—what you may please to call them." And only look at the utility into which he can convert the most trumpery and useless, while he spares the truly deserving! The *Monastery*, having its scene laid on the Tweed, is consigned to flies; Moore's *Fadladeen*, miscalled *Lalla Rookh*, is appropriately abandoned to feathers, &c. of the gayest colours; Lord Byron's *Napoleon* has a hook in his eye; and *Self-Control* is left ad libitum, as a fit receptacle for every thing except what you should always have in your bag, videlicet "a priest," which is, says the great O, "the name we anglers usually give a short stout stick, about eighteen inches in length, with which we strike the salmon to kill him, just at the junction of the neck and head, where Homer's heroes frequently operated. This is an instrument it is cruel to want. What can be more distressing to a humane mind than seeking for a large stone, or waiting to cut a bush or bramble, to put the poor animal out of pain, and all the time your fly and hook in the utmost danger? The fish should be always killed before you attempt to extricate the fly."

If you happen to miss a fish that rises at your fly, there is a manœuvre recommended, the result of which seems terrible: we give it in the author's own words, only marking the catastrophe in italics:—"If the river is narrow, and that you can get over to the off side, throw from thence, so that the fly may come over him the reverse way to that he first observed, and it is ten to one he will then have you."

Only consider this perilous *quid pro quo*; and the author assures us of its actuality, for he continues:—"I have witnessed the most decided success from this method, both in my own case and in that of others with whom I have angled, and who have tried this practice. If all fails at that time [*i.e.* if he has not got you, instead of your getting him], and that you purpose returning to where you had risen him, which may not be much out of your way, let

him alone till, in the common phrase, *the sun goes back of him*."

A common phrase, the mysterious meaning of which we confess we do not understand; though we have a confused remembrance of the Sun and Fish being mingled somehow together in heathen mythology. With respect to morals, O'Gorman does not appear to be very rigid. He counsels: "Whenever you meet an old cock—a game cock is the best—with deep-red heckle, buy or steal him: he is invaluable for either salmon or trout-flies." And upon this furtive advice a few knotty points arise; for the thief is told to "beware of St. Martin's day, which is generally fatal to this bird. The common Irish are as intent on the sacrifice of a cock to Saint Martin, as Socrates was to Æsculapius. Perhaps the saint was a descendant of the physician; and many pious divines, indeed, have imagined that Socrates was a Christian. This subject may be worth the attention of Judge Jackson and the Bible Society, to whom I cheerfully refer it, not being at present disposed to give it further consideration."

The following is more to the purpose; no wonder that the wise Egyptians worshipped the bull:

"In case of sudden cold or wet, if you have or can procure a raw onion or two, eat it by all means; nothing will keep the cold more effectually from your stomach. Of this, Colonel R. G. Hare (now major-general) and I had a most convincing proof, having fished an entire day, wet throughout, and walked five miles afterwards, without catching cold, though we took no other precaution until the end of our walk."

We wonder what the dear ladies said to this in the breathing world! But to return to angling: here are baits!

"First get a small or middle-sized silver eel, or small lamprey if possible; cut it to a proper length, to form what is called the tail of an eel; cut some of the upper part away, but not the skin, which must be well tied to form the head; let it be properly put on the hook, curved, and secured; after which, get some strong silver tinsel or cord, begin at the head, where it is to be tied, then cross it regularly on the body of the bait, till you knot and secure it on the bow of the hook. Sew a couple of silver spangles in the formed head as eyes, and put a few more between the crossings of the silver cord. Here is a most splendid bait for salmon, pike, and I believe large trout; for pike I have tried it with the greatest success—this is a secret only fit for the *élite*. I have before alluded, I believe, to the shrimp in its natural state, but to my great surprise have had great success with boiled ones for salmon; they take them well in all running streams. The use of them is now interdicted in Galway."

We had almost forgot to state that in politics, as in fishing, the O'Gorman is a staunch Whig. At Lough Doolough (he tells us) "the natives looked on me as a wonder in the way of angling, and were astonished at our various arrangements; but were positive that salmon were in the lakes, which I could not be prevailed on to believe. Large-sized Inchiquin flies much the best. A classical dissertation after dinner. Achilles and Sylla, in my opinion, the finest characters in antiquity. They always performed their promises, and helped their friends. Rare virtues both. Night stormy and cool, but no sign of rain or thunder, much to my comfort. Slept soundly upon my conductor. 25th. Breakfast—porter again—boats not up early—went into the library—read records of criminal trials during the reigns of the Guelphs—mere registers of slaughter, hanging the cure for all

offences. Legislators in those days certainly a bloody race—one girl hanged for cutting off her mistress's pocket—others for having goods in their hands which they had not taken away—others for stealing bread—to say nothing of their laws of violated majesty (the Habeas Corpus Suspension Acts). Tiberius's and Nero's not a bit better. Persons bit by mad dogs, smothered between beds—nothing but brute force resorted to on all occasions. But why do I wonder at all this? Have I not witnessed a sufficiency of wickedness and mischief of the same kind in my own days, and during Tory rule?"

Let the Tories, planning the improvement of Ireland, remember this; and also try to comprehend the real character of the people for whom they are darkly attempting to legislate. Thus: "At Lahinch every one is hospitable—this truly Christian virtue prevails in the entire district, and excuses many failings. It is, moreover, a fine bathing-place, having a good strand and fine waves; and all the visitors, men and women, bathe, for the most part, at no very great distance from one another; for there are particular times of the tide when bathing is alone agreeable, and it is then taken advantage of without any fastidiousness or false delicacy on the part of men or women."

Giving us thus distinctly his views of society, the O. warns us against being misled by others; and he does so in his own, his very own, way: "This long chapter may not be considered quite to the point; but I have thought that many of my readers may be as well employed in reading this prospective tour as if they were suffering their imaginations to gloat over the various productions of the many 'male and female flesh-flies' which inundate these countries with their productions, and which have inordinately increased the price of paper, without a proportionate profit to the minds of their readers."

Now, having in this article taken especial care that our readers shall not stand in so unsatisfactory a predicament either with the author or ourselves, we shut the book, without tearing out one leaf to fit it for a fisherman's tackle-board.

MEMOIRS OF LADY HESTER STANHOPE. [Second notice.]

WE return to these Memoirs for the purpose of quoting a few of the more entertaining portions, to which we alluded at the close of our last week's notice; and commence with a bit about spies.

"She made the following remark:—'The peers in England may be compared to doctors who have made their fortunes: if they continue to practise, they do it out of regard to some particular families, or from humane motives. They know better than those who are sick what is good for them, because they have had long practice; and if their sons are no doctors, they have heard so much talk about the matter that they sit in a corner and watch the effect of the medicine.' I was struck with the resemblance of Lady Hester's style to Junius's in her letter to Sir Edward. This led me to reflect, as I had observed on many occasions that Lady Hester's language was the counterpart of her grandfather's, whether Lord Chatham might not have been the author of Junius's Letters; but it has since been suggested to me that there would be an absurdity in such a supposition (for I had no opportunity of consulting books where I was), because some of the most eloquent passages of Junius are his panegyrics on Lord Chatham, and it is not likely that he would have

been guilty of writing an eulogium on himself; however, I mentioned it to her. She answered: 'My grandfather was perfectly capable and likely to write and do things which no human being would dream came from his hands. I once met with one of his spies,' continued she, 'a woman of the common class, who had passed her life dressed in man's clothes. In this way she went, as a sailor, to America, and used to write him letters as if to a sweetheart, giving an account of the enemy's ships and plans in a most masterly way, in the description of a box of tools, or in something so unlike the thing in question that no suspicion could be had of the meaning of the contents. This woman by accident passed me at a watering-place, whilst I was sitting near the sea-side talking to my brother, and stopped short on hearing the sound of my voice, which was so much like my grandfather's that it struck her. And there is nothing extraordinary in this: I have known a horse do the same thing. My father had two piebald horses: they were very vicious, and hated one of the grooms so, that, one day, whilst he was taking them out for exercise, one threw him, and the other flew at him, and attempted to strike him with his fore-feet; but, as he could not succeed, the other, that had run off, turned back, seized the groom with his teeth, and bit him and shook him. That very horse went blind, and got into an innkeeper's hands, who made a post-horse of him. One day, on the high road, I saw him, and made an exclamation to somebody who was with me. The horse, although blind, knew my voice, and stopped short, just like the woman. I too was struck with the woman's manner; and, without saying anything, went next morning at daylight, before anybody was about, to the same spot, and, finding the woman there again, inquired who and what she was. A conversation ensued; and the woman was delighted, she said, to behold once again something that reminded her of her old employer. 'As for the ministers of the present day,' she observed, 'they are good for nothing. When I went to prefer my claim for a pension, one called me Goody-two-shoes, and told me to go about my business.' A government should never employ spies of the description generally chosen—men of a certain appearance and information, who may be enabled to mix in genteel society: they are always known or suspected. My grandfather pursued quite a different plan. His spies were among such people as Logmagi—a hardy sailor, who would get at any risk into a port to see how many ships there were, and how many effective men—or a pedlar, to enter a camp—and the like. This was the way he got information as to the armament at Toulon: and such a one was the woman I have just told you about, who knew me by the sound of my voice. There were two hairdressers in London, the best spies Bonaparte had. A hairdresser, generally speaking, must be a man of talent; so must a cook; for a cook must know such a variety of things about which no settled rules can be laid down, and he must have great judgment. Do you think I did not immediately perceive that those four Germans we met at—were spies? directly. I never told B—and Lord S—, because they would have let it out again. François was the only one who knew it besides myself. He took an opportunity one day of saying to me, when nobody was by, 'My lady, one of those Germans'. 'Yes, yes, François, I understand you,' answered I, before he had said three words: 'you need not put me on my guard, but am I much obliged to you.' 'Why, my lady,' said François, 'when I was one

day standing sentry at Bonaparte's tent, there was one of those very gentlemen I have seen go in and out: I recollect his face perfectly.' François was right, doctor: there they were, there was the sick one, and the learned one, and the musician, and the officer, for all sorts of persons. You recollect, when we were at Constantinople, one day I went to meet the Count de la Tour Maubourg on the banks of the Bosphorus, and he intimated to me that I had kept him waiting. 'Yes,' said I, 'there was a spy following my boat: I knew him directly, and wanted to prevent his dogging me.' 'Pooh! nonsense,' replied Mr. de la T. M.: but we had not talked for an half hour, when, lo! there he was, taking a look at us. Next day, when I saw Mr. Canning, 'Oh! Lady Hester,' said he, 'how did you spend your day yesterday?' 'Why,' answered I, 'your spy did not spoil it.' 'Ah!' rejoined he, laughing, for he perceived at once it was of no use to make a mystery of what he had done, 'you should not do such things; I must write it home to government.' 'Yes,' said I, 'I'll write a letter too, in this way:—My lord, your excellent young minister, to shew his gallantry, has begun his diplomatic career by watching ladies in their assignations,' &c. &c. And then I laughed at him, and then I talked seriously with him, till I made him cry—yes, doctor, made him cry. Spies, as I said before, should never be what are called gentlemen, or have the appearance of such; for, however well they may be paid, somebody else will always pay them better;—unless fortune should throw in your way a man of integrity, who, from loyalty or love of his country, will adventure every thing for the cause he is engaged in: such a man is another sort of a thing!"

Of Mr. Pitt we are told:—

"She denied that Mr. Dundas had any direct influence over Mr. Pitt, as Wraxall avers. Her words were: 'Because Mr. Dundas was a man of sense, and Mr. Pitt approved of his ideas on many subjects, it does not follow, therefore, that he was influenced by him.' With the exception of Mr. Dundas, Lord —, and another that she named, 'all the rest,' said Lady Hester, 'were a rabble—a rabble. It was necessary to have some one at their head to lead them, or else they were always going out of the right road, just as, you know, a mule with a good star must go before a caravan of mules, to shew them the way. Look at a flight of geese in the air: there must always be one to head them, or else they would not know in what direction to fly. Mr. Pitt's consideration for age was very marked. He had, exclusive of Walmer, a house in the village, for the reception of those whom the castle could not hold. If a respectable commoner advanced in years and a young duke arrived at the same time, and there happened to be but one room vacant in the castle, he would be sure to assign it to the senior; for it is better (he would say) that these young lords should walk home on a rainy night than old men: they can bear it more easily. Mr. Pitt was accustomed to say that he always conceived more favourably of that man's understanding who talked agreeable nonsense, than of his who talked sensibly only; for the latter might come from books and study, while the former could only be the natural fruit of imagination. Mr. Pitt was never inattentive to what was passing around him, though he often thought proper to appear so. On one occasion Sir Ed. K. took him to the Ashford ball to shew him off to the yeomen and their wives. Though sitting in the room in all his senatorial seriousness, he contrived to observe every thing; and

nobody (Lady Hester said) could give a more lively account of a ball than he. He told who was rather fond of a certain captain; how Mrs. K. was dressed; how Miss Jones, Miss Johnson, or Miss Anybody, danced; and had all the minutiae of the night, as if he had been no more than an idle looker-on. He was not fond of the applause of a mob. One day, in going down to Weymouth, he was recognised in some town; and, whilst the carriage stopped to change horses, a vast number of people gathered round us; they insisted on dragging the carriage, and would do so for some time, all he could say. Oh, doctor! what a fright I was in! Mr. Pitt bore with ceremony as a thing necessary. On some occasions I was obliged to pinch his arm, to make him not appear uncivil to people: 'There's a baronet,' I would say; or, 'That's Mr. So-and-so.' I never saw Mr. Pitt shed tears but twice."

Of Lord Chatham:—

"Lord Chatham never travelled without a mistress. He was a man of no merit, but of great *sadad* (luck). He used to keep people waiting and waiting whilst he was talking and breakfasting with her. He would keep his aide-de-camps till two or three in the morning. How often would the servant come in, and say supper was ready, and he would answer, 'Ah! well, in half an hour.' Then the servant would say, 'Supper is on the table,' and then it would be, 'Ah! well, in a quarter of an hour.' An aide-de-camp would come in with a paper to sign, and perhaps Lord Chatham would say, 'Oh, dear! that's too long; I can't possibly look at it now: you must bring it to-morrow.' The aide-de-camp would present it next day; and he would cry, 'Good God! how can you think of bringing it now? don't you know there's a review to-day?' Then, the day after, he was going to Woolwich. 'Well, never mind,' he would say; 'have you got a short one?—well, bring that on.'"

A personal bit or two:—

"I recollect once, at Ramsgate, five of the Blues, half-drunk, not knowing who I was, walked after me, and pursued me to my door. They had the impertinence to follow me upstairs, and one of them took hold of my gown. The maid came out frightened out of her senses; but, just at the moment, with my arm I gave the foremost of them such a push, that I sent him rolling over the others down stairs, with their swords rattling against the balusters. Next day he appeared with a black patch as big as a saucer over his face; and, when I went out, there were the glasses looking at me, and the footmen pointing me out—quite a sensation!"

"After Mr. Pitt's death I could not cry for a whole month and more. I never shed a tear until one day Lord Melville came to see me; and the sight of his eyebrows turned grey, and his changed face, made me burst into tears. I felt much better for it after it was over. . . ."

"On some occasions she had singular ways of talking; sometimes as if she were addressing herself to the wall, sometimes to her lap; and latterly, when most of her teeth were gone, she mumbled a great deal."

As varieties, we quote:—

"In the cottages of Mount Lebanon there are many things occurring daily which would greatly surprise an English practitioner. A luxation of the shoulder-joint in an infant, real or supposed, was cured, they told me, by taking the child by the wrist and swinging it round with its feet off the ground, until the bone got into place again. I assisted, the second time, at the cure of a sore throat, in a man thirty-six years of age, who suffered a pocket-handker-

chief to be drawn tightly round his neck until his face turned black and he was half-strangled. The man declared next day he was well, and the operator assured me it was a never-failing remedy."

Not knowing exactly how much dependence we can repose in Lady Hester's recollections, we are not sure whether we may return to these volumes or not. They ought to be better than the common run to deserve serious consideration; for Lady H. is herself a tolerable critic. On one occasion we read:

"Some one—I suppose you—sent me the 'Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.' It is I who could give a true and most extraordinary history of all those transactions. The book is all stuff. The duchess (Lord Edward's mother) was my particular friend, as was also his aunt: I was intimate with all the family, and knew that noted Pamela. All the books I see make me sick—only catchpenny nonsense. A thousand thanks for the promise of my grandfather's letters; but the book will be all spoilt by being edited by young men. First, they are totally ignorant of the politics of my grandfather's age; secondly, of the style of the language used at that period; and absolutely ignorant of his secret reasons and intentions, and the real or apparent footing he was upon with many people, friends and foes. I know all that from my grandmother, who was his secretary, and, Countess used to say, the cleverest man of her time, in politics, business, &c. Even the late Lord Chatham, his son, had but an imperfect idea of all that took place; for he was either absent, or, when not so, taken up by dissipation."

To finish: "The Memoirs of a Peeress," ascribed to Lady C. Bury, was among the books sent to Lebanon; and Dr. M. says:

"I began reading it to her to-day. She was calm and composed. The history of events, so well known to her, seemed to afford her singular pleasure; and it was evident that if she had always sought for amusement in books, instead of spending her time in disciplining incorrigible knaves and wenches, she might have found many happy hours even in the midst of sickness and solitude. Lady Hester had been looking into the book in the course of the day. 'I do not think,' observed she, 'that the heroine's character is hers; it seems to me a fictitious one, made up partly of her own observations, partly of what has happened to herself: if it is any body, it must mean Lady Caher. Perhaps Lady Charlotte's husband writes the books, and she supplies the materials. The style is not that of a woman like her; she is more likely to set off on foot three or four miles to see how they ploughed at Abra, for example, like an active Scotch woman; but as for writing a book, I think she was no more likely to do it than I am.* I could not write a book, doctor, if you would give me the world. Ah! I could dictate a little to anybody who wanted to write down a correct account of circumstances that I know. I remember Lady Charlotte's first going to court, and the effect was very much what she describes of Miss Mordaunt:—that is, somebody said, 'She is too thin—very handsome to be sure, but too thin'; and somebody else observed, that in a year's time, when she filled out, she would be re-

markably beautiful, which turned out to be the case. She was three years older than me; but she had such a hand and arm, and such a leg! she had beautiful hair too, gold colour, and a finely shaped nose, and fine complexion. In about three years she all at once disappeared from the *beau monde*: she married her cousin, who was poor, and was still Lady Charlotte Campbell, but always in uneasy circumstances. When he died, she travelled into Italy for the sake of educating her children, and there she married the tutor: some of those tutors are very good-looking men. There was a daughter of the D*** of B*****, who married a tutor. To be sure they were caroty, although she was the prettiest; but the D*** would not see her for three years, and at last they gave him a living. One of the R***** family also married a tutor."

Readers will not be surprised to be told, that, in spite of Lady H. and her biographer, we still hold by the opinions of the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Literary Gazette*.

Dialogues of the Living upon our Colonies, &c. Pp. 19. London, Pelham Richardson.

A SMART and amusing political squib; Sir R. Peel, Lord Ripon, and Lord Stanley, being the interlocutors. The spirit of the whole, and the best bit of satire, may be gathered from the following quotation. Lord Ripon is made to say to Sir Robert:

"Here you are again, opening a more furious war against old friends than you are aware of. The *red-tapes*—very respectable persons—have been your slaves ever since you were a first-class man at Oxford; and from the moment that you played so well the rather unamiable scene in *Lucretius*, about the happiness to be enjoyed by the philosopher in looking from his safe seat on *terra firma* at the 'buffetings of other men upon the troubled sea of life.' I see plainly enough, that you have called Lord Stanley and myself to hear your decision upon the Colonial Office, which you will hand over to its enemies; whilst you are snug enough among the reformers—Saul among the prophets."

Sir Robert Peel.—Not quite so. But I will be candid. Things, then, are come to this: we must choose between two evils. We must either give up the system of the Colonial Office, or give up Lord Stanley. Now I cannot abandon my colleague.

Baron Stanley (furious). What's that? not abandon me! Who asked you to save me? I shall go mad, and want a keeper worse than Governor Fitzroy in New Zealand can do.

Sir Robert Peel.—My Lord Stanley, I do not presume to be your protector. But your representative in the House of Commons, Mr. Under-secretary Hope, is hardly equal to his task; and I have already declared there that the colonies must be made an integral part of the empire. My mind is made up to follow out that principle in due time; and the first step to it is to reform the Colonial Office. Lord Glenelg—an excellent man—was crushed by its system; and did not dare to struggle against what ruined him, because he was personally in a false, feeble position. He acted nobly in the great Caffre case of 1835. But he was undermined by false friends, who sowed the tares whilst he slept. Your lordship has deeper roots; and will move more earth at a fall. So it must be prevented.

Baron Stanley.—I will fight my own battle. Not one word more."

The whole seems in aid of a notice of motion in the House, given by Mr. Mangles, the member for Guilford.

The Narrow and Wide Gauges considered: also, Effects of Competition and Government Supervision. London, Effingham Wilson.

A PAMPHLET well worthy attentive perusal and serious reflection by all interested in this important question, and especially by legislators and landowners. Strongly in favour of the narrow gauge, the writer has discussed the subject sensibly and moderately.

Gilbert's Geography for Families and Schools. Pp. 172. London, J. Gilbert.

A VERY neatly got up and very excellently digested and usefully illustrated little volume, than which we can hardly recommend our young readers to a more serviceable and pleasant guide to one of the most necessary and agreeable of studies.

On Certain Tests of a Thriving Population: Four Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford. By Travers Twiss, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. 8vo, pp. 107. Longmans.

FULL of useful information, with clear and moderate views. Readers abroad and at home may consult it with benefit; for it embraces leading statistics of several states.

The Irish Watering-Places, their Climate, Scenery, Accommodations, &c. By Alex. Knox, M.D. Pp. 336. Dublin, Curry; London, Longmans.

DR. KNOX, enjoying, as people say, indifferent health, made a tour among Irish watering-places to restore himself, and has here laid before us an account of his observations. In his preface he says:—"In arranging for the press the matter thus collected, it has been a leading object with the writer, whilst omitting nothing of importance to the physician, to render the work at the same time attractive to the general reader by some modification of style, and the introduction of such passing notices of scenery, history, and antiquities, as may serve, without overlaying the subject, to direct attention to the most interesting features of the country. To this has been added such information on the accommodation for visitors, and modes and expense of travelling, as may prove, it is presumed, of no little use to those who resort to such places in pursuit of amusement or health." This, we opine, is a circumlocutory mode of stating how to make a book, and in truth we could have wished the doctor to have been more concise and yet more communicative of valuable intelligence. Poor torn Ireland, with all her lovely scenery and natural advantages, presents little to tempt visitors to her watering-places; but whoever may be induced to try them—shores almost matchless for beauty and grandeur—will do well to consult the volume before us; which is, in fact, the only general guide to inform us of their whereabouts and particular attractions.

The Nursery Governess. By the Author of "The Week." Pp. 108. Seeley, Burnside, and Seeley.

AN exceedingly religious inculcation of the duties of a nursery governess, occasionally (as is too frequently the case in similar well-meant efforts) sacrificing other excellent principles to the main object in view. Thus, in this little volume, the mother of a child is made a blameable contrast to a pious attendant, and filial love is superseded by attachment to a stranger: the mother all the while being most affectionate and good, but only not sufficiently imbued with piety for the taste of the writer.

First Greek Construing Book. By G. Renaud, M.A. Pp. 67. Simpkin and Marshall. A NICE simple little guide.

* On returning to Europe, I discovered that this novel, although edited by Lady C. Bury, was the production of another lady, Mrs. C. Gore. Nevertheless, the observations made on it and on its supposed author are retained, in the hope that each of these highly gifted persons, as well as the reader, will be amused in hearing Lady Hester's comments, made in a different spirit from a critic's in the *Edinburgh Review*, or the office of the *Literary Gazette*.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

We have kept back the section-details this week, and devoted our space to three important and interesting papers: the Extinct Mammals of Australia; Shooting Stars; and the Working and Ventilation of Coal Mines. The first is a continuation of Professor Owen's valuable reports, all of which we have been enabled fortunately to give at length; the second is the only hitherto published account of three years' unremitting observations of those meteoric bodies that attract so much attention in August and November; and the third is an admirable sequel to the report of Professors Faraday and Lyell on the causes, &c. of the accident in Halswell Colliery, noticed in a recent number.

Second Report on the Extinct Mammals of Australia, with additional observations on the genus Dinornis of New Zealand. By Prof. Owen.

The idea of a marsupial quadruped as large as a rhinoceros is so novel and extraordinary in zoology, that it can scarcely be expected to be received with confidence unless supported by very strong and clear evidence.

In reference to the extinct genera *Nototherium* and *Diprotodon*, introduced in my former Report on the extinct mammals of Australia as marsupial representatives of the pachydermal order in that continent during the newer pliocene period, I have been asked if the fossil marsupial bones had been obtained, by those who are unwilling to admit less decisive evidence than that to which Cuvier so triumphantly appealed in proof of the marsupial character of the little *Didelphys* of the eocene gypsum of Montmartre. These bones have not yet been discovered; but, freely acknowledging all the satisfaction with which I should receive such additional evidence of the marsupiality of the *Diprotodon*, I must say that it would arise out of the proof which would thereby be afforded to others of the accuracy of the deductions from the osteological characters already relied upon, and not from the dissipation of any doubt as to the value of those characters in determining the true affinities of the *Diprotodon* and *Nototherium*. A quadruped may, in fact, be strictly marsupial in all its organisation, and yet not possess the marsupial bones, as is exemplified in the *Thylacine*, the largest of the carnivorous marsupials, and in the pouch of which I have found three young ones; and, on the other hand, the *Ornithorhynchus* and *Echidna*, which have no marsupial pouch, and are very different from the *Marsupialia* in some important parts of their organisation, possess well-developed marsupial bones. These facts led me to pay particular attention to other characters of the skeleton of the true *Marsupialia* in preparing for the task of interpreting the fossil remains of Australia, which Colonel Mitchell's discovery of the ossiferous caves in Wellington Valley indicated some years ago to be tolerably abundant in that continent: and I believe that I have found, in the modification of the angle of the jaw, and in certain peculiarities of the tarsal bones, evidences of the marsupial character quite as conclusive as that which the supplementary ossicles of the pelvis would afford. The modifications of the astragalus and calcaneum, which are detailed in the former report, are those on which I more especially rely, in connexion with the flattened and inflected angle of the jaw, in proof of the marsupial affinities of the extinct quadrupeds of Australia, which rivalled or surpassed in bulk the rhinoceros and hippopotamus of the old continents: and I have now to submit an ac-

count of some fossil remains of the same great quadrupeds, which, though few, include some parts not hitherto transmitted to England, and, whilst they confirm that conclusion, give further evidence of the special affinities of the *Diprotodon* in the marsupial order.

The molar teeth described in the former report were all from the lower jaw. I have since received from my friend Dr. Hobson of Melbourne, South Australia, three specimens of the molar teeth of the upper jaw belonging to the same animal, being the antepenultimate, penultimate, and last true molars of the right side. The crown in each tooth is divided into two principal transverse wedge-shaped ridges, like those of the lower jaw of both *Diprotodon* and *Nototherium*; but the enamel, instead of the smooth surface which characterises it in the *Nototherium*, presents the peculiar wrinkled and punctate, as if worm-eaten, surface which distinguishes the teeth of the *Diprotodon*. In further proof of the generic nature of these upper molar teeth, a large scalpriform incisor, belonging also to the right side of the upper jaw, was found near them: and the bevelled cutting edge of this tooth shews that it worked upon a tooth of similar size and character in the lower jaw. The former fossils demonstrated the existence of such a tooth on each side of the symphysis in the *Diprotodon*; and the principal generic distinction of the *Nototherium* is the absence of the incisive tusks. Thus the combination of the upper incisor with the peculiar character of the enamel in the present molar teeth of the upper jaw establishes their generic identity with the lower jaw and teeth referred to *Diprotodon*; and the close agreement in size renders it highly probable that they belong to the same species.

[Here the professor enters into minute details, and clearly makes out his proposition from them.]

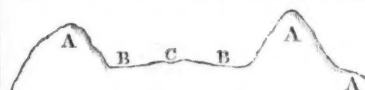
The portion of the superior maxillary bone preserved with the molar teeth above described fortunately includes part of the molar process of that bone, which extends outwards from the socket of the penultimate molar, and, at a distance about equal to the breadth of that tooth, bends down to nearly the level of its grinding surface, where the end of this descending process is broken off. This is a very rare form of the process in question in the mammalian class. There is a descending process from the zygoma, outside the molar teeth, in the existing sloths and the extinct megatherioids; but it is developed exclusively from the molar bone, not from the molar process of the maxillary; and it is compressed from side to side, not from before backwards, as in the present case. The *Glyptodon* has a long descending process from the same part of the maxillary bone as the *Diprotodon*, but it is perforated near its lower border by the large suborbital canal; whilst in the two inches of vertical extent that remains of the process in the present fossil, there is no trace of such perforation. In this imperforate character, and in the general form of the process, the present fossil agrees most closely with the kangaroo, which is the only existing marsupial, and I believe the only existing mammal, that has a process descending from the molar process of the maxillary to below the level of the grinding surface of the teeth. Further details corroborate this.

The fossils above described were found at

* The name originally proposed for this genus was indicated by the inferior incisive tusks discovered by Major (now Lieut.-Col.) Mitchell in the cave of Wellington Valley. See his *Expeditions into Australia*, 8vo, 1838, vol. ii. p. 362.

Mount Macedon, in the district of Melbourne, and my friend Dr. Hobson has sent me the following account of the locality:—

"The country from Melbourne is volcanic the whole way: indeed, the bank which borders the estuary on which the town is built is the commencement of vast elevated plains of volcanic origin covered with vesicular lava, scoria, and in many places interrupted by deep ravines, which shew on their steep sides in many places a regular columnar basaltic arrangement. Of this nature is the entire country between Mount Macedon and Melbourne; gradually rising, but so slightly as to be almost imperceptible till you arrive at the volcanic hills that immediately surround Mount Macedon, which I believe, is composed of granite on its top, and of schistose slates on its sides. Amongst the secondary hills which skirt the base of Mount Macedon, there is a considerable circular plain, which is more elevated at its centre than its circumference: as the subjoined diagram will explain.



A. A. Volcanic hills surrounding the plain.
B. B. The plain. C. A swamp or bog in which are found the bones; here, after digging through a solid peaty soil for 3 feet, you then arrive at a stratum of gravel about 18 inches thick, in which the bones are deposited. This layer of gravel rests upon a bed of firm clay which is non-fossiliferous. The bog or marsh in which the bones are found is about 4 acres in extent, and appears to contain bones at every point. I opened two pits at 150 yards distance from each other, and found bones in both, in the same stratum of gravel. The country was too wet for working at the season I visited it; notwithstanding, I succeeded in getting the interesting bones I now send you. The incisor is evidently that of some immense Rodent, and the molars were found associated, and I have no doubt belong to the same animal. The bones of kangaroos and of some large bird, I presume an emu, are also abundant. In a space of 4 feet square I suppose there were not fewer than the jaws of thirty kangaroos."

In my acknowledgment of this most interesting and valuable contribution, I have requested my friend Dr. Hobson to collect and preserve all the shells which may be found in the ossiferous gravel, with a view to their comparison with the existing species.

The next fossil referable to the genus *Diprotodon* which I have to notice is, a beautifully perfect specimen of the right ramus of the lower jaw of a young individual of the genus *Diprotodon*. This fossil was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt in the fresh-water deposits of the Darling Downs; the same locality from which Lieut.-Col. Mitchell derived his specimens of the lower jaws of *Diprotodon* and *Nototherium* described in my former report.

The letter which accompanied these fossils contains so much interesting and valuable information, and indicates so feelingly and truly the difficulties of the researches to which we must owe further advance in this most interesting department of paleontology, that I cannot but strongly recommend it to the favourable attention of the committee of the Geological Section.

"Sydney, 10th July, 1844.

"MY DEAR SIR,—You have probably forgotten the German student to whom you were so kind as to give a letter of introduction to Sir

Thomas Mitchell, in Sydney. I am desirous of rivetting my name more deeply into your memory; and, in order to do so, I take the liberty of sending you one or two specimens of the collection of fossil bones I made in Darling Downs. It is one branch of the lower jaw of the young gigantic pachyderm which once lived near and in the swamps and lagoons which must have covered those rich plains.

"These plains are formed by broad shallow valleys, without trees, covered only with grass and herbage, which grow luxuriantly on the rich black soil, in which concretions of carbonate of lime are frequently found. Ranges of low hills, forming long simple lines with sudden slopes and flat-topped cones, accompany these valleys, and bear an open forest formed of various species of rather stunted *Eucalyptus*. All these hills are formed by a basaltic rock, containing frequently crystals of peridot, and being often cellular, sometimes real scoria. The base of the rock is, however, feldspathic, and as the peridot is frequently absent, the rock becomes uniformly grey, forms a white globule before the blowpipe, and is therefore to be classed amongst the trachytes or pherolithes. The plains are filled by an alluvium of considerable depth, as wells dug 50 or 60 feet deep have been still within it. The plains and creeks in which the fossil bones have been found are Mr. Hodgson's creek, Campbell's creek, Mr. Isack's creek, and Oakly creek. They pass all into and through immense plains on the west side of the Condamine, into which they fall. The bones are either found in the bed of the creek, particularly in the mud of dried-up water-holes, or in the banks of the creeks in a red loamy breccia, or in a bed of pebbles, containing many trachytic pebbles of the coast range from the west side of which these creeks descend.

"In the banks of the creeks you find at first the rich black soil of the plain, about 3 feet thick; then layers of clay and of loam, here and there, particularly at Isack's creek, with marly concretions of strange, irregular forms. The masses of these concretions are often of considerable thickness, though not extending far horizontally: the loam contains small broken pieces of ironstone (*breccia*), and is equally local. Below these the bed of pebbles lies; the bones are found in the *breccia*, generally near the concretions, but not with them, or they occur amongst the pebbles. A very interesting fact is the presence of univalve and bivalve shells, which live still in the neighbouring water-holes, in the same beds in which the bones are found; they are either intimately united with the bones by a marly cement, or they occur independent. The greatest depth in which bones are found is 12 feet; at Oakly creek we find them at the surface. Beside the bones of the gigantic animal, there are lower jaws and different parts of the skeleton of four other kangaroos, many of them little different from the living ones, and probably identical with those of Wellington Valley. It seems to me that the conditions of life can have very little changed, as the same shells live still in similar water-holes; the want of food can scarcely be the cause of their disappearing, as flocks of sheep and cattle pasture over their fossil remains. But as such an herbivore must have required a large body of water for his sustenance, the drainage of these plains, or the failing of those springs, the calcareous water of which formed the concretions in the banks of the creeks, has been probably the cause of their retiring to more favourable localities; and I should not be surprised if I found them in the tropical interior through which I am going to find my way to Port Es-

sington. I have put a caudal vertebra into the little box, more in order to fill it than as valuable to you, as Sir Thomas Mitchell told me that he has sent you a fine collection of almost every part of the body. * * * Living here as the bird lives who flies from tree to tree, living on the kindness of a friend fond of my science, or on the hospitality of the settler and squatter, with a little mare I travelled more than 2500 miles zigzag, from Newcastle to Wide Bay, being often groom and cook, washerwoman, geologist and botanist, at the same time, and I delighted in this life; but I felt too deeply that ampler means would enable me to do more, and to do it better. When you hear next of me, it will be either that I am lost and dead, or that I have succeeded to penetrate through the interior to Port Essington.—Believe me ever to be, my dear sir, yours most truly,

"LUDWIG LEICHHARDT."

The only comment that I have to add to these communications from my zealous and able correspondents is, that with a little timely aid applied in the exploration of the ossiferous gravel in the valley near Mount Macedon, or in the more systematic exploration of the newer pliocene deposits on the Darling Downs, we might reasonably expect to recover as complete skeletons of the extraordinary pachydermal marsupials of ancient Australia as any of those of the extinct edentata which have been recovered from the corresponding formations of South America.

Before concluding this report on the extinct mammals of Australia, I may perhaps be permitted to add a few words on the apparently contemporary remains in the island of New Zealand, which bear the same relation to the peculiar and characteristic existing wingless birds of that island as the marsupial fossils of Australia do to the existing aboriginal quadrupeds of that continent. Since my memoir on the *Dinornis* was published in the Zoological Transactions, and the general results communicated to the British Association in 1843, and at the last meeting, a new locality of the remains of the great extinct wingless birds has been discovered, and some interesting additions have been received in this country to both the genus *Dinornis* and to the osteology of particular species. These remains were discovered by Mr. Percy Earl in a tertiary formation, near the seashore at Waikawaite, in the south island of New Zealand, and they are more recent in their physical and chemical characters than were the bones from the north island, which have been already described. The collection which Mr. Earl has brought over is a very large one, and has enabled me to test very completely the results arrived at from the examination of the previous scantier collections. I had no difficulty in picking out from Mr. Earl's collection the bones of the species which I have named 1. *Dinornis giganteus*; 2. *D. ingens*; 3. *D. struthoides*; 4. *D. dromioides*. Of the second of these species, of which I had only the femur and tibia from the north island, Mr. Earl's collection contained the tarso-metatarsal bones, besides very perfect specimens of femora and tibiae. Thus it appears that four species of *Dinornis*, including the three most remarkable for their gigantic stature, were common to both the north and south islands. Mr. Earl's collection did not contain any specimen of 5. *Dinornis didiformis*, or of *D. otidiformis*. But, after selecting those bones which agreed with the previously determined species, there remained a considerable number of most perfect specimens of femora, tibiae, and tarso-metatarsal bones of unquestionably full-grown individuals, which differed

as much in configuration and proportions from the previously determined species as these did from one another.

The particular descriptions and characteristics of these new species of *Dinornis* will be given in the second memoir on that genus which I am preparing for the Zoological Society, and I shall here limit myself to a brief indication of them. The most extraordinary is the species which I propose to call *Dinornis crassus*. It is intermediate in size between *D. ingens* and *D. struthoides*, with a stature nearly equal in height to that of the ostrich; all the bones of its leg present double the thickness in proportion to their length. It must have been the strongest and most robust bird, in proportion to its size, that ever existed; and may be said to have exhibited the pachydermal type and proportions in the feathered class. The next two species combined the stature of the rhea and cassowary with more robust proportions, and especially more gallinaceous character of the feet. I propose to name them *Dinornis rheides* and *Dinornis casuarinus*. The fourth new species is intermediate in size between the *D. didiformis* and *D. otidiformis*, and I propose to name it *Dinornis curtus*. Of this species and *D. casuarinus* I had received specimens from the north island. The *D. crassus* and *D. rheides* have hitherto been found only in the south island. The errors in my former memoir which the rich accession of evidence has enabled me to recognise and correct, are on the safe side, and arose from anxiety to avoid making nominal species. Thus the tarso-metatarsal bone in Pl. 20 a, fig. 2, which I thought might have belonged to a large male of the *D. didiformis*, is now proved to belong to the *D. casuarinus*; and the femur in Pl. 23, fig. 1, which I thought might have belonged to a young individual of the *D. struthoides*, is also referrible to *D. casuarinus*. I have not the least misgivings of the reality of the ten species of this remarkable genus of tridentyle wingless bird, now established, to wit:—1. *D. giganteus*; 2. *D. ingens*; 3. *D. crassus*; 4. *D. struthoides*; 5. *D. rheides*; 6. *D. casuarinus*; 7. *D. dromioides*; 8. *D. didiformis*; 9. *D. curtus*; 10. *D. otidiformis*; and a most extraordinary picture of animal life presents itself to the mind's eye, when we think of the time when the fern-clad valleys of New Zealand were exclusively tenanted by these feathered wingless bipeds.

Among the most interesting accessory portions of the skeleton of the gigantic species are some vertebrae, ribs, and an almost entire sternum. This is a sub-quadrate, slightly convex, keel-less, bony shield: with two wide and deep posterior emarginations: most resembling the sternum of the *Apteryx*, and with cavities for coracoids, which must have been relatively much smaller than in the ostrich, but a little larger in proportion than in the *apteryx*. Since my first memoir was printed, the Rev. Mr. Williams has transmitted a portion of the skull, which from its size I take to belong to the *Din. struthoides*; it is unfortunately the cranial, not the rostral part. Yet it manifests so many peculiarities, and so striking a resemblance to the same part in the dodo and *apteryx*, that I venture to trespass with a more detailed description of it.

It is remarkably depressed, very broad, sub-quadrate, in size and shape most like the corresponding part of the head of the dodo, but greatly and equally convex above, the cerebral hemispheres not raising their bony covering above the level of the rest of the calvarium, as in the dodo; and the frontal region, though more elevated than in the existing struthious

birds, is apparently less suddenly raised than in the dodo. The length of the present fossil is 3 inches, its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but the prominent parts of the sides of the skull are broken away; its breadth between the temporal fossæ, which are large and deep, is 2 inches 5 lines; its vertical diameter at the deepest part, from the upper occipital ridge to the under surface of the basi-sphenoid, is one inch and a half. The great occipital foramen is sub-circular, and 7 lines in diameter: its plane is vertical, and the single occipital condyle projects more freely backwards than in other birds beyond the upper margin of the hole, from which the occipital surface of the skull slopes forwards as it rises to join the upper surface. This inclination, with the slight depth and great breadth of the occiput, and the great breadth of the fore part of the frontal region, form the most peculiar features of the present cranium. The occipital region above the *foramen magnum* is divided by three short obtuse vertical processes into four depressions, the two medium ones being half the breadth of the two lateral ones, which are deeper than usual; each depression is bounded above by a convex border, which does not rise above the level of the calvarium to form a crest, but defines the occipital from the coronal surface.

A broad and deep depression separates the condyle on each side from the ex-occipital process, forming the posterior boundary of the tympanum; the broad basi-sphenoid descends vertically for a quarter of an inch below and at right angles with the basi-occipital, separated from the condyle by two small but deep depressions; this development of the base of the skull is peculiar to the *Dinornis* among birds, and resembles that in the crocodile. The upper boundary of each temporal fossa is well defined, but not elevated into a ridge; a smooth and very slightly convex surface of the cranium, 1 inch 10 lines in breadth, intervenes between them: a continuation of the same surface, 4 lines in breadth, separates the temporal from the occipital fossæ. A cellular air-diploe, from 2 to 6 lines thick, divides the outer from the inner table of the cranium.

The mutilated base of the present specimen exposes the upper border of the pituitary depression, bounded anteriorly by the groove which lodged the optic chiasma, and from which the optic foramina are continued outwards and forwards to the orbits. The outlets of the optic foramina are separated by an interspace of one inch. The apteryx, amongst existing birds, approaches nearest to the *Dinornis* in this peculiarity; but the dodo most probably still more closely resembled the *Dinornis* in the distinctness of, and distance between, the two optic foramina. These foramina, in the present cranium of the *Dinornis*, are smaller than those in the skull of the ostrich, and indicate it to have had a smaller eye, in which it must have resembled the dodo. The olfactory foramina are sub-circular, 3 lines in diameter, separated by an interspace of 2 lines; the olfactory cavities extend backwards behind these foramina upon the under surface of the cranium to within 4 lines of the optic groove; a feature which, with the large size of the olfactory nerves, indicates a development of the organ of smell approaching that most remarkable one in the apteryx. Of the other outlets of the cerebral nerves, those for the ninth pair are alone remarkable for any increase beyond the ordinary size.

The articular depression for the tympanic or quadrate bones are imperforate, 8 lines long, from 3 to 4 lines wide, bounded externally by a very short angular process.

The depressions on the occiput for the insertion of the nuchal muscles indicate the force with which they must have habitually operated upon the head; and the unusual size and depth of the temporal fossæ equally indicate the great strength of the gripe of the bill. Such a combination of powerful muscles of the head and the beak accords with the indications which the vertebrae of the neck and the short and strong metatarsi afford of habits of scratching and uprooting ferns for food.

Remarks on Shooting Stars. By M. Coulvier-Gravier.

Hitherto, says the author of the memoir, shooting stars have not been the object of observation sufficiently regular, and continued during a time sufficiently long, to enable any general law to be obtained. It is true, it has been supposed to be ascertained that there are determinate epochs in which these meteors appear infinitely more numerous than on ordinary occasions; but the periodical returns to which they had been thought subjected begin to appear problematical, and perhaps they never would have been admitted, had, in the first instance, an endeavour been made to ascertain the apparitions every night of the year. A labour like this, it is true, would have been very wearisome, and doubtless it is this which has discouraged observers. For my own part, occupied since 1829 with researches of this kind, to which I devoted myself with a particular object, I have since pursued them for themselves, and since 1841 I have kept regular registers of my observations. For this purpose I found it necessary to avail myself of the assistance of M. Chartiaux, who observes one half of the heavens whilst I am engaged with the other; I write down each apparition myself, as well those which my assistant announces with a loud voice as those which I see myself. In this manner it is impossible to make a double entry, which, on the contrary, is almost inevitable when, several persons observing at once, each separately notes that which he perceives in the portion of the sky which is allotted to him. I might perhaps thus explain the extraordinary number noted by four persons who simultaneously observed in the same place.

In general, observers have chosen their time to make these researches; with respect to us, it is only a clouded sky that can interrupt our observations, to which we return, whatever may be the hour of the night, whenever the state of the sky permits. My registers furnish me, from the month of July 1841 to the month of February 1845, with 5302 shooting stars observed in 1054 hours. I have grouped, in the different tables which my memoir contains, these observations so as to be able to deduce from them results relative to the greater or less frequency of these meteors according to the hours of the day, months, and years. With reference to this last point, I do not pretend to draw any conclusions from researches which do not extend in a regular manner beyond four years; but for the horary and mensural variations, I believe that I have already succeeded in ascertaining two general laws. Thus, in each month comprised between the winter and summer solstices, the mean number of shooting stars for one hour is sensibly the same; and this also takes place during the six other months; but with this difference, that for the latter the mean is nearly double what it is for the others, and the change is effected, as it were, without transition. For the horary variations, on the contrary, there is a gradual change; and from

six o'clock in the evening, which is the hour of the minimum, the number of apparitions continue to increase until six o'clock in the morning, which is the moment of the maximum.

In the second part of his memoir the author occupies himself with the directions of the shooting stars. The distribution of 1000 of these meteors relatively to the sixteen angular spaces into which he divides the horizon, proceeding in the order north, east, south, west, is as follows:—74, 90, 82, 91, 114, 86, 70, 79, 63, 34, 29, 28, 33, 28, 35, 64; which shews that a much greater number of stars proceed from the east than from the west, and nearly as many from the north as from the south. The author thinks that the difference between the number of stars observed in the two directions, east and west, is due to the double movement of the earth.

There are mensural variations somewhat difficult to determine. In winter, the influence of the south is the greatest possible; in summer, the influence of the north is most sensible. As to the influence of the east, it is the weakest in summer, and the strongest in spring and autumn. The horary variations are more decided. The north directions are more numerous towards midnight, and least in the morning; as to the east, they are most numerous in the morning, and least in the evening; from the south they are most frequent in the morning; lastly, from the west there are more in the evening.

In the third part of his memoir, the author first occupies himself with the magnitudes of the shooting stars; he calls every meteor which presents a sensible disc a *shooting globe*, and reserves the name of *shooting stars* to the meteors which have an aspect analogous to the fixed stars and planets. He calls them of the first magnitude when they have the brilliancy of Venus or of Jupiter; of the second magnitude when they resemble fixed stars of the first magnitude, and so on. Among 5302 meteors, the author has counted 8 shooting globes, and 80 shooting stars of the first magnitude; whence it follows, that if no obstacle were opposed, an observer would see one shooting globe per week, and one shooting star of the first magnitude every night of eleven hours.

Shooting stars have generally the same colour as the fixed stars. Sometimes this colour changes to yellow, then to bluish and to greenish, in proportion as the meteor approaches the horizon. Among all these meteors there are some which are red, which move slowly, and have a globular form analogous to that of a billiard-ball coloured red. The author thinks that they play a particular part. Lastly, he distinguishes others which become extinguished at the moment of their greatest brilliancy, as if they were plunged in a mass of water.

With respect to the trains which some stars leave behind them, they cannot be compared with smoke, but rather with a shower of sparks analogous to that of rockets. The train commences and terminates with the star which has produced it, but it persists one or two seconds after the disappearance of this star. Sometimes the star breaks into fragments, which succeed the train, and which vanish almost as soon. A star is never accompanied with noise, whether it remains simple, produces a train, or breaks into fragments. In general, the path of a shooting star is rectilinear, or rather in the arc of a great circle. The author has seen fifteen whose paths have been curvilinear.

At the conclusion of his memoir the author has given a catalogue of the most remarkable shooting stars, with the indication of the characters they have presented. Before passing

to the theoretical part, he announces some historical researches on the subject.

The Methods of Working and Ventilating Coal-Mines, considered with reference to the Accidents that occur in such Mines from the presence of noxious Gases. By Prof. Ansted.

This subject is of the deepest and most vital interest, little understood, but lately much talked of, and one which is occasionally presented to the public notice in connexion with some of the most frightful accidents incident to any mechanical employment. During a visit lately paid to the coal-mining district near Newcastle, Professor Ansted made himself acquainted with the nature of underground work in coal-mines, and learned from those engaged in this work their feelings with regard to any suggested alterations in the system of working and ventilation at present followed. The paper was illustrated by diagrams, and supported by numerous cases. Into the details we have not space to enter; we give, however, the main points and general conclusions.

Certain kinds of coal, under certain conditions, are well known to give off a quantity of gas, consisting for the most part of carburetted hydrogen, mixed occasionally with small proportions of sulphuretted hydrogen, and even of olefiant gas. These gases, when mixed with a sufficient quantity of atmospheric air, become highly explosive, and explode with great violence at the contact either of open flame or of iron at white heat; but, except in the case where there is a sensible quantity of olefiant gas or sulphuretted hydrogen, the mixture will not explode by contact with iron or red heat; and in all cases the gases seem to be far less explosive when mixed with carbonic acid gas. Now, if it were the case that this dangerous gas, commonly known by the name of firedamp, were given off in the same mine equally, or if it exuded much more at certain known spots, or under certain understood conditions, than under other circumstances, it might be possible so to contrive the ventilation as to meet these conditions and do away with the danger; but since it is most unquestionably the case, that large quantities of it are from time to time poured out suddenly into the workings of a mine without previous warning, and in a manner at present quite inexplicable, something more should be contrived than mere ordinary ventilation, however good. This also is the more necessary, since the gas formed after an explosion is, if possible, yet more fatal than the firedamp itself; and it has not unfrequently happened that, after an explosion has taken place, and but few comparatively have been killed by the accident, all, or nearly all, the remainder of the party have been hopelessly stifled by exposure to this terrible *after-damp*, from which there is no escape, because, according to the present method of working, it invariably intervenes between the place of the accident and the shaft.

The main objects in coal-mining are, to get as much of the coal as possible, as little of it broken as possible, and the whole as cheaply as possible. To arrange the workings in such manner that these objects may be attained, and the safety of those employed properly looked after, great regard has to be paid to ventilation, a current of air being essential in every part of the workings, and this current being required to move with sufficient rapidity to carry away the air that has become unfit for breathing, whether by the exudation of gas or from the presence of men and horses employed below. The different contrivances made use of

for this purpose—the adaptation of the system of working to them—the nature, extent, and degree of perfection of the ventilation,—all form part of the regular and ordinary coal-engineering; but it can scarcely be said that any attempt whatever is made to escape either from the immediate danger of explosion or the immediate consequences of explosion, so far as regards those sudden and occasional outbursts of gaseous matter locally spoken of as bags of foulness, blowers, &c. It is chiefly with reference to these that I shall venture to suggest some change in the methods of working; but I am anxious first of all to remind those to whom this subject is only one of occasional reference of the actual nature of the ventilation obtained at present in mines considered safe and properly worked.

When two pits are sunk, and a gallery, tunnel, or drift is cut to communicate between them on the rise of a seam of coal, a certain amount of ventilation would no doubt be produced, the air descending down one and ascending up another of these shafts. If a furnace were placed at the bottom of one, the air would necessarily rush down the other more rapidly, and produce a stronger current; and if in a single shaft a partition were built, and the furnace placed at the bottom of the partition, the air would ascend one and descend the other. On this principle a supply of air is kept constantly in motion in every mine. As the works advance, the air can without much difficulty be forced to pass through the different drifts, and in some cases a distance of as much as seventy miles has been traversed by the air before its return to the upcast shaft. Now, it is clear that the air, even supposing it to move at all at the sides, roof, and the floor of the passage, under these circumstances carries with it a gradually increasing load of impurities, each mile rendering it more and more unfit for supporting life; and if a dangerous and sudden issue of gas takes place in the mine, it cannot fail to render dangerous the whole of the rest of the air-courses as far as the pit-bottom. Still, no better means than this was followed for a long time in the north of England, and the ventilation was consequently lamentably imperfect and insufficient. The first step made in advance was in consequence of the discovery, that if free opportunity is given to the air to pass in two or three directions, the quantity introduced into the whole working is greatly increased. In other words, if at or near the bottom of a shaft there are two or three distinct courses which the air may take, each communicating separately with the ultimate current of air into the upcast, much more air could be introduced by a furnace of a certain size than by keeping a single current. This method is called *splitting* the air, and it is now carried to such an extent, that in few works of any magnitude are the air-courses or length of the current more than five miles in length, instead of being upwards of seventy, as formerly.

It is very desirable that experiments should be instituted by which the true limits of the value of this method might be determined; for I am quite certain that short air-courses would tend far more to keep mines in a safe state, and under perfect command, than any contrivances that could be imagined for increasing the rate of motion of the air, or even for draining off particular portions sometimes especially dangerous.

In working the whole coal, or, in other words, obtaining a proportion of the coal by running drifts and headways, it is found convenient at present to mark out a certain district

under the name of a *panel*, and work this as an independent section of the whole field, in the particular seam being obtained. This system of panel-working effectually builds off, at the time of working, a comparatively small area of the coal to be extracted. It limits, and, under proper management, might almost entirely preclude, the fatal consequences often arising from *after-damp*, when an accident has taken place in a distant part of the workings; and it might be very well made use of to prevent danger in some particular cases even of pillar-working. The extraction of the rest of the coal, or the broken, after the whole coal-workings are completed, is accomplished according to very different methods in different cases; and there seems to be no agreement of opinion in the north of England, among practical men, as to what is the best system so far as ventilation is concerned. When the pillars have been extracted, and the roof is allowed to fall, there will necessarily remain a considerable space somewhat above the general level of the working, and only partially filled with rubbish. This space is called the *goaf*, and the goaf may be left either behind the workings entirely on the rise side of the coal, in the middle of a panel surrounded with ventilation, or sometimes, when little gas is present in the mine, in any other place where it may be convenient.

With regard to the goaf itself, it is sometimes left simply ventilated by the passage of a slow current entering at one point and emerging from another; sometimes it is closely walled up, and sometimes the ventilation is carried simply round it as in ordinary cases; while, also, there is a compound ventilation, by which the injury that might arise from the drainage of foul air into the ventilating current, called technically *sealing*, is prevented by an intervening drift.

It will be understood now what are the peculiar conditions of a coal-mine with regard to ventilation. There are numerous galleries, at the end of each of which coal is being hewed. Whenever a fresh face of coal is exposed, the gas issues out, making a slight hissing or singing sound, and, being lighter than air, ascends to the roof, and there accumulates, or is carried away with the general current of air passing through the working—the current is produced by a furnace creating a powerful draught in one shaft, which serves as a chimney, and bringing down through the other shaft a corresponding current of fresh cool air; the temperature in the upcast shaft being generally about 100. This is the first state of working. After this is completed to a certain extent in a district, the next step is proceeded with, namely, the extraction of the pillars and the commencement of the formation of the goaf. With this enters a new element of danger; for the goaf must in all cases act, more or less, as a reservoir of gas in its upper part: and the explanation given by Messrs. Lyell and Faraday, in their report on the Haswell accident, as to the way in which the goaf then acts, is too manifestly correct not to be at once received. The goaf is doubtless of the nature of an inverted basin, its rim having a slant corresponding to the dip of the coal-seam; but it ought not to be forgotten, that while theoretically and in experimental investigations this explains and illustrates the nature of the case, in reality it by no means solves the practical difficulty, because it may safely be said that scarcely a goaf exists in any colliery of the north of England in which this ideal basin is not so cracked and its rim so displaced that the gas will generally leak much sooner at the sides when there may

be a fault, than on the higher edge of the inclined rim, as suggested. I mention this because of the importance of such consideration in any practical attempt to drain the gas, and because also I believe it will be found that in most cases the rise side of the goaf is by no means the place to look for the chief issue of gas.

Such being the circumstances of the case, let me now direct your attention to a few simple plans which I would submit to the careful consideration of practical men, as likely to be useful, and as not seriously interfering with the value of collieries in a commercial sense.

First of all, then, I would press upon all those who have influence and interest in coal-mining the absolute necessity of sinking two shafts at least in each colliery. I am well aware that in most of the principal collieries no suggestion of this kind is wanted; but it should be insisted on in every case: and I do not hesitate to say, that a proprietor who obtains coal from a working only reached by a single shaft is as culpable as a merchant who sends a ship to sea knowing it to be out of repair and not seaworthy. For consider the consequences of an accident in such a mine; whenever it happens, however many persons may be employed, and however far removed they may be from the accident, it is scarcely possible that an explosion should not destroy the partition at the bottom of the shaft and thus lay dead the whole working, by checking or entirely stopping the ventilation, and causing the entering current to be itself poisonous. But, besides this, there are also many accidents which may happen to a shaft; and where there is but one, each such accident becomes the cause of an almost certain destruction of human life.

The next thing to be suggested requires, I think, to be enforced not less urgently than the former. It is, that the panels worked should be of moderate size, and the air-passages in no case exceeding a certain length of course. The principle of panel-working, and the advantage gained by splitting the main current of air with advantage, are matters now so well known and generally acknowledged to be useful, that no excuse can be received for neglect concerning them. That many collieries are conducted with no regard to them, is, however, but too true; and here, as in the former case, the method pursued, in spite of improvements universally recognised, is scarcely different in many workings from that followed by the miners half a century ago.

The advantage of moderate sized panels and short air-courses it would be difficult to overrate. The air, whatever its rate of motion, is kept far purer, and the danger of explosion more diminished in this way, than by an increase in velocity to any practical extent, while, by reducing the area of each panel, the extent of mischief from an accident is reduced almost in the same degree. I do not mean to assert that, in well-conducted collieries in Northumberland and Durham, any modification of the present practice is required on this score; but I have reason to fear that there are many others in the district to which my remarks are immediately applicable.

The suggestions hitherto made apply rather to the case of those collieries in which the acknowledged principles of coal-mining, as at present recognised by the principal viewers, are not fully carried out; but I have also other points to suggest, which seem to me at least equally important, and which are, I believe, new. Let us first take the case of the Haswell colliery. I need not describe at any length the

accident of the 28th of September last, as the details of it are already before the world. Now in this mine there are two panels worked, marked by the two goaves; and the accident, by which ninety-five lives were lost, took place in the one nearest the pit-bottom. Of the whole number of sufferers, only twenty-five seem to have been killed by the explosion; the rest being all choked by the after-damp, and not less than thirty of them in a working or panel distinct from that in which the explosion certainly took place. Thirty, therefore, at least, might have been saved, had there been a separate communication or air-drift from this further panel to the pit-bottom. Now, to cut an air-drift through coal in a coal-mine need not interfere with the regular working of a panel, and cannot be said to cost any thing, since the coal is extracted. Whatever, therefore, may have been the cause of the discharge of gas in this pit, and whether it had reference to the goaf or not, one thing is certain, that by a perfectly practical pre-arrangement of the simplest character nearly one-third of the sufferers might have escaped. *An air-drift, therefore, from distant workings direct to the pit-bottom*, is one of the methods I would suggest to the consideration of practical men, as likely, in case of accident by explosion, to alleviate, if it cannot prevent, the fatal consequences.

But I am by no means inclined to refer to working in the broken, or to pillar-working and the goaf, as the source of any considerable proportion of firedamp accidents. Most of those on record have happened in the whole-coal workings, and arise from sudden and totally unexpected issues of gas, which no knowledge we at present possess can enable us to foretell, and which no amount of ventilation can possibly provide against. There can, I think, be no doubt that the ventilation now employed in what are considered well-ventilated mines is sufficient for ordinary purposes. It is enough, for instance, to remove gradually and safely the gas that escapes from the coal, and even from some small jets of gas or blowers; and it seemed to me, as well from my own feelings as from the indications of the lamp, that the air was perfectly free from any deleterious mixture throughout. But when a sudden and considerable addition is made to this quantity of noxious gas, no ventilation could carry it off without mischief, if open lights are to be any where exposed to it, and the more rapid the current of air the greater in some respects the danger would be. An instance of this occurred at Haswell pit. Such instances of escape are rare, but it is certain that sudden issues of gas of this kind are comparatively common. Now in all these cases there is one means of safety which might most certainly be adopted with great advantage: I mean the exclusive use of the safety-lamp. This is a measure which at present has scarcely been adopted in full in any mine, but which is certainly well worthy of consideration. There may be mentioned, I am aware, two very different objections to its use, but I have good reason to believe that neither of them is very valid, and I am therefore anxious to press most earnestly on the consideration of all those engaged in coal-mining operations the importance of this plan. It will be said, on one hand, that the expense is too great, and that the men object; and on the other hand, that the Davy is by no means a perfect instrument. To the first objection I can refer, in reply, to the experience of more than one of the best-regulated collieries of the north of England, where a vast number of Davies are in daily use. About 130 of these instruments

are employed in the Wallsend pit, and in others a still larger number. The workmen also, on the whole, prefer to work at the same wages with the rest, with the comparatively obscure light, and the greater danger because the coal is somewhat more tender. For the other objection, that the Davy is useless, I can only say that, with regard to all cases of explosive mixture that have been fairly met with underground, and all rates of motion hitherto attempted, the united experience of wastemen and viewers for the last thirty years cannot but be considered of some value, and is unanimously, so far as I can learn, on the side of its great practical value. I have trusted my own life to these instruments, and would do so again without the slightest hesitation, provided, of course, that proper care is employed. The instrument is simple, easily kept in order, and, what is perhaps of yet more importance, easily and quickly examined; and if, as is done in well-regulated pits, the gauze of every lamp was examined and locked before being delivered to the men, I cannot believe that an accident could happen except by such a falling of the roof as would injure the gauze, and this would also destroy every other contrivance hitherto imagined for giving safe light.

I would therefore suggest, with reference to this subject, that no dangerous mine should be worked with open lights.

In conclusion, I am anxious to express my own firm conviction that no great improvement can take place in coal-working generally without some external interference. The coal-trade is now hardly remunerative. It is a struggle in which every one endeavours to bring into the market saleable coal at a low price, and a struggle obliging those concerned to compete with the utmost energy. Such a state of things is not likely to admit of any great improvement of the kind here advocated, since the supply and labour are greater than the demand, and few proprietors will be found to risk money where the return is so doubtful. But the interests at stake are not only those of moneyed men. The lives of thousands, and the well-being of the population of large districts, are also involved; and it is the duty of government to watch over and protect these. This can be done properly only by a most careful superintendence over all those engaged in the employment. It ought to be considered absolutely necessary that ventilation should be conducted in every individual mine on the best principles; that in each the safety of the pitman should be secured, by insisting that every reasonable means of preventing accidents should be equally adopted by all. But this can only be done by the aid of government, and the need of it can only be learnt by a strict and careful investigation, since it would be impossible to ascertain otherwise how far the greater number of the collieries (amounting in the Newcastle district to nearly 200) are properly conducted or not.

My object has been to shew that much may be done, by simple, practical, and inexpensive methods, to diminish the loss of life in collieries arising from noxious gases. Experiments, however, are still greatly needed, not only in picked mines, where the ventilation is as good as under the circumstances it can be, but also in the numerous other pits little heard of, but still employing an important proportion of the whole colliery population. These experiments should be made with a view to the solution of various questions not at present fully determined; among which I would instance—1. the actual nature of the gas given off by the coal when the

singing noise is chiefly heard; 2. the real extent to which splitting the air may be carried with a view to shortening the air-courses; and 3. the extent of the ventilation at the floor, the walls, and the roof of a mine, when an ordinary current is passing along the middle. I mention these, but they are only a few among many points hitherto undecided in coal-working, and yet bearing most importantly on the subject of ventilation: but I might greatly extend the list; and I feel quite certain that, when the attention of competent chemists and practical geologists is directed not only to the one, which I must consider, from documentary evidence, the least important subject, of the goaf, but also to the whole-coal when first worked, and the small hitches and faults so abundant in it in every coal-field, there will be accumulated a heap of evidence bearing on these points, and leading ultimately to some important practical result. At present, I can only suggest the methods which have struck me as at once reasonable and useful. I mean, the not working too large an area of coal from one pair of shafts, never working at all with less than a pair, working the panels or districts of coal perfectly distinct from one another, and each communicating by its own drift with the upcast, and the working in fiery mines only with the safety-lamp, and with no open lights whatever.

These are all points which are, in the strictest sense of the words, practical and economical. They would not entirely prevent the occurrence of accidents, nor do I believe that any human means can ever do so; for, so long as men are careless and ignorant, so long will this carelessness and ignorance produce its usual effects. But they would, I am convinced, diminish greatly the frequency of accidents; and they would diminish also, in some measure, their extent; and these are certainly objects worthy of the most careful attention.

MONDAY (continued).

SECTION B.—(Chemical Science.)

1. Kemp (Dr.), outlines of a natural system of organic chemistry.
2. Wrightson (F.), analysis of the ashes of narcotic plants.
3. Johnston (Prof.), observations on the ashes of plants.
4. Norton (J. P., Connecticut, U.S.) on the ashes of oats.
5. Way (J. T.) on the analysis of the ashes of plants.
6. Liebig (Prof.) on mineral manure.
7. Solly (E.) on gutta percha, a new variety of caoutchouc.
8. Playfair (Dr. L.), and Bunsen (Prof.)—Report, 2d part, on the chemical changes occurring in iron furnaces.

1. Read by Mr. Solly.
2. Mr. Wrightson gave the following as the result of the first analysis of the ashes of narcotic plants:

Carbonic acid	13.68
Carbon and sand . . .	4.87
Silica	2.11
Chlorine	8.10
Peroxide of iron . . .	1.25
Lime	20.02
Magnesia	6.78
Phosphoric acid . . .	9.13
Potass	17.52
Soda	14.95
Sulphuric acid	2.76

101.17

Deducting 1.82 for the equivalent of chlorine combined with the soda, gives 99.35 as the true result of the analysis; the analysis of the *digitalis purpurea*, or foxglove, gives the following as the components:

Carbonic acid	13.15
Chlorine	4.09
Carbon and sand . . .	10.94
Oxide of iron	1.46

Silica	2.58
Sulphuric acid	2.84
Phosphoric acid	9.39
Lime	11.82
Magnesia	4.90
Potass	32.64
Soda	6.39

100.20

Which, deducting 0.92 for the same reason as that given in the last example, leaves 99.28. It is remarkable that these plants contain more nitrogen than any other, so that their presence in the fields robs the farmer most seriously of what would conduce to the growth of his crops.

3. The most important facts in Professor Johnston's paper were: 1st, That the quantity of ash varied very much in different samples of the same part of a plant; some samples of wheat-straw, for example, leaving less than three, others as much as eighteen, per cent of ash when burned. 2d, That the several portions of the straw, the upper, the middle, and the lower portions, leave very different quantities of ash. In a wheat-straw, for example, the upper part of which left nearly nine, the lower left less than four, per cent; and in ripe wheat-straw, in general the upper part appears, from these experiments, to contain more inorganic matter than the lower part. The converse was, in many examples quoted, the case with oats, as it was also with bean-straw. Other plants were adverted to, in which similar differences were observed. This fact was stated to be very interesting in reference both to vegetable physiology and to practical agriculture: only that inorganic matter which is found in all straw can be essential to its existence; and in determining from the constitution of its ash what a plant requires to be manured with, we must consider only what is absolutely essential to its healthy growth. Professor Johnston then stated that the quality or chemical constitution of the ash left by different parts of the straw and leaf were also different—a fact which, he said, would be more fully illustrated in the succeeding paper of Mr. Norton.

4. Mr. Norton presented some results of an elaborate examination of the oat, in which he had been engaged during the past year. He had found the inorganic matter to vary both in quantity and in quality in the several parts of the plant, and in different portions of the same part. The differences stated in this valuable paper were very remarkable, and showed how far our knowledge of the nature and functions of the ash of plants still is from being complete, and how much light is likely to be thrown upon practical agriculture by the farther prosecution of the subject. Mr. Norton recommended that the analysis should be conducted separately on the stem, the knots, and the leaves.

5. The communication from Mr. Way was on the determination of the phosphoric acid in the ashes of plants, in which he recommended the adoption of the methods of Will and Berthier united.

6. Dr. Dieffenbach, having received a communication from Professor Liebig regarding mineral manures, which should have been laid before the British Association, but which had reached him by mistake in an incomplete state, proceeded to give some account of experiments which he had been lately carrying on with Professor Knapp, to shew the practicability of combining all the elements which the plants remove from the soil into a compound less soluble than guano, and supplying that in which the latter is deficient, especially alkalis. These experiments had been successful, as far as the manufacture went, in obtaining highly crystalline salts, of solubility well adapted to our cli-

mates. Professor Dieffenbach then gave a brief account of the composition of the mineral manure lately patented in this country by Professor Liebig. It is produced by melting together the phosphates, sulphates, and other salts, in such proportions as to make up a mixture which shall contain all that the plant is likely to require. They are so fused together in order that they may dissolve less rapidly in the soil, and be less likely therefore to be washed away by the rains. Dr. Dieffenbach referred to the importance of the experiments to practical agriculturists, and expressed a wish that this manure should be tried, in order to put to the test of practice and experiment the truth of Professor Liebig's theories regarding the nourishment of plants. These several papers led to some interesting discussion.

7. Mr. Solly exhibited a specimen of the gutta percha, and pointed out its properties. It could be obtained in large quantities in Singapore, and used as a substitute for horn and wood. It is procured from a tree which is cut down for that purpose. It is insoluble in water, will melt at a temperature of 140° to 160°, and pieces may then be amalgamated to any extent: it is elastic in its nature, but will not contract of itself when the force used to extend it is removed. Mr. Solly exhibited a walking-stick and riding-whip made of it, and shewed how applicable it must be in many of the useful arts, and particularly where leather was employed. He finally appealed to Mr. Whishaw (the zealous secretary to the Society of Arts, who was present) to corroborate his views. Mr. Whishaw rose with considerable anger, and charged Mr. Solly with having obtained his information respecting the gutta percha as a governor of the Society of Arts, and having no right to bring it forward as a communication at the British Association. An account was preparing for publication in their forthcoming volume of Transactions, and it was a breach of confidence to anticipate the statements. The matter had been made known to the society above a year ago by Dr. Montgomery, who had their gold medal awarded to him for it: and he reclaimed the paper as their property. A sharp conversation ensued, during which we were glad to see the Whip and Stick of the article in question retained near the chair. One gentleman thought the Society of Arts rightly served for their delay in publishing a notice of what would be so useful to the public, and said the section were much obliged to Mr. Solly for the information he had given them. Mr. Whishaw: "The British Association may be; but the Society of Arts will not!" The dispute then dropt.*

8. Read at two meetings, and a full report being prepared, as the subject of working iron is of great practical and commercial importance.—*Ed. L. G.*

SECTION C.—(Geology and Physical Geography.)

1. Schomburgk (Sir R.) on the Lake Parima, the El Dorado of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the geography of Guiana, illustrated by maps and drawings.
2. Cumming (Rev. J. G.) on *posidonia schist* amidst trappan beds, and on traces of drift ice in the south of the Isle of Man.
3. Forbes (Prof. E.) and Spratt (Lieut.) on a remarkable phenomenon connected with the freshwater tertiary of the island of Cos.
4. Forbes (Prof. E.), communication from the dredging committee.
5. Charlesworth (E.) on the occurrence of the genus *Moscorurus* in the Kentish chalk, and on the discovery of flint within the pulp cavities of its teeth.
6. Carter (J.) on the remains of an *Ichthyosaurus* recently discovered in the chalk of Cambridge.

**Appropos* of this substance, by referring to the *Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1470, it will be found accurately described.—*Ed. L. G.*

7. Strickland (H. E.) on recent additions to our knowledge of fossil insects from the Wealden and Oolitic systems.

8. Strickland (H. E.), to exhibit some drawings of footprints from the new red sandstone of Corneockle Muir.

1. No popular illusion ever occasioned such a waste of human life as the expeditions in search of El Dorado. The name of our chivalric and unfortunate Raleigh is closely connected with it; and as the locality of the fable was shifted to Guiana, he either undertook himself or caused four expeditions to be undertaken, which had for their object to achieve the discovery of the capital of El Dorado, called Manoa, and paid the failure with his life. After generations of fable, Humboldt, partly by personal investigation, partly by deep reasoning, proved that such an inland lake could not exist. Nevertheless, a Mr. Van Heuvel has lately attempted to restore it, and a map of Guiana which accompanies his work on El Dorado exhibits again the Laguna de Parima. Sir R. Schomburgk demonstrated from his map (which covers a hundred square feet, and which was constructed upon his astronomical observations during his exploring tours in Guiana from 1835 to 1843) that such a lake could not exist, and that M. de Humboldt, with his general sagacity, had likewise in this regard arrived at correct conclusions. He dwelt afterwards upon some of the most striking points in the geography of Guiana, referred to its fertility, and regretted that he did not consider the climate favourable to a European constitution; and he wished that it should go forth as his opinion that an inhabitant from the northern parts of Europe was not able to labour in the open air under the tropics. His assertion is borne out by all attempts which have been made hitherto to settle European labourers in Guiana, St. Lucia, Guatemala, Jamaica, &c.

Guiana, comprising the possessions of Great Britain and the other European powers, contains 690,000 square miles, and is bounded by the Amazon and the Orinoco. By means of that remarkable canal, the Casiquiare, which connects the Orinoco with the Rio Negro and the Amazon, it may be circumnavigated. With the assistance of short portages over land, starting in a canoe from Demerara, the mouth of the Rio Plata, Cuzco, Lima, Santa Fé de Bogota may be reached by inland navigation. The highest mountains in Guiana are, the Maravaca, which is about 11,000 feet, and Roraima about 8000 feet above the sea. The largest river in British Guiana is the Essequibo; its length is computed at 650 miles, and it drains an area of 42,800 square miles.

A conversation ensued, in which it appeared that there was a branch river between the Amazon and Orinoco, as stated by Humboldt.

2. The rev. gentleman exhibited some of the black limestone or schist, and stated that the steps at the entrance of St. Paul's were composed of it, and that they were presented by Bishop Wilson. He then described the geology of the island, traced out the basin in which the schist had been deposited in the shape of black mud, and then exhibited some deep scratches in its surface in parallel lines, which he attributed to the boulders with which the top was strewn being rubbed against the substance while frozen into icebergs. The older limestone very much resembles the limestone of Ireland. Some curious phenomena were next explained, as the occurrence of strata of limestones of 50 or 60, and another from 120 to 130 feet in thickness; and some peculiar circumstances, as the formation of a number of little troughs, which were filled with volcanic ashes, the trap

getting in between the sandstone and schist. He also stated his opinion that the Isle of Man was formerly three or more islands, and gave his reasons for supposing it had an arctic climate. The paper was illustrated by an extensive and well-defined geological map of the island.

Mr. Lyell mentioned similar instances to those of the parallel scratches he had met with in Canada and Nova Scotia, where rocks had been graven by pebbles frozen into icebergs, and where glaciers were out of the question, because the mountains were not of sufficient height. On the shores of the Bay of Fundy he had met with similar corroborations.

It was suggested that the scratches might have been produced by the pebbles being inserted in masses of mud, which seemed to have existed, sliding down the rocks. Blows from icebergs would not produce these scratches, which were nearly parallel lines; and Professor Sedgwick was inclined to the *mud glacier*, which he thought carried the day.

3. Prof. E. Forbes, illustrating his subject by a large coloured drawing, described this remarkable decline of organic structure, which bears strikingly on the great dispute of the day, as to transmutation of species, or new creations. In the island of Cos there is an extensive deposit of fresh-water tertiary, apparently agreeing in age with the fresh-water tertiary of Lycia, which the authors had shewn to be of an age subsequent to the miocene, and certainly of older date than the newer pliocene period, as these fresh-water beds are anterior to, and form the unconformable walls of, a well-defined marine formation, containing numerous newer pliocene fossils. In the fresh-water strata are found abundant and well-preserved shells of the genera *paludina*, *neritina*, *melanopsis*, *melania*, *valvata*, and *unio*. Examples of the first three of these genera are most numerous, and are found throughout the vertical extent of the formation, distributed in three successive series of horizons. In each of these horizons is a species of *paludina* and of *neritina*, and in each of the two lower ones are two species of *melanopsis*. The lowermost species of each genus are smooth, those of the centre partially plicated, and those of the upper part strongly and regularly ribbed. The forms of the examples of these several genera in the several zones are so very distinct and well marked, that at first examination it would appear that each series of horizons was characterised by a *paludina*, *neritina*, and *melanopsis* peculiar to itself and representative of each other—a very strange phenomenon in so limited an area. If the species are regarded as distinct, either such a conclusion must be come to, involving the supposition of a succession of creations and extinctions during the (geologically) short period in which the lake existed, or a transmutation of species must be held.

The authors propose the following solution of this geological problem, without having recourse to such extreme suppositions. In the uppermost part of these beds there is evidence of the influx of the sea, converting the fresh into brackish water. The *cardium edule* occurs there. Finding that the smooth shells of several existing mollusca under such conditions become distorted and plicated, they are inclined to refer the apparent changes of character and appearance of new species to such a cause, and to regard the three *paludinae* as one species; so also with the other genera. Referring to the fact made known by Mr. Forbes, that races of mollusca cannot remain for more than a limited time on the same horizontal area, though they

may reappear when the ground is sufficiently changed—their embryos, which have been swimming free under a rudimentary and pteropodous form, in the mean time developing themselves on the new ground,—the authors hold that, by the time the ground was renewed for the development of the progeny of the lowermost of the *paludinae* for instance, the composition of the water had changed so far as to affect, though not destroy, their form during their development; and that this was again and still more the case when the germs of the middle *paludinae*, &c., assumed the last form under which the several species appeared.

4. Prof. E. Forbes's brief report of the dredging committee (also previously given in Sect. D. on Saturday, see note, p. 456) requires no further notice (especially as a sum has been voted for a detailed account next year), than that a coral, *Turbinolia Milletiana*, hitherto known only as a fossil of the crag and eocene tertiary, has been taken alive by Mr. M'Andrew, off the Scilly Isles, in forty-six fathoms water; and that a new and very remarkable fish, which has been named the *Amphioxus*, has been discovered. [We believe, though classed with vertebrate and cerebrate animals, that neither vertebrate nor brain can be detected in this singular creature.—Ed. L. G.]

5. Mr. Charlesworth exhibited to the section a portion of a reptilian jaw found in one of the chalk quarries on the banks of the Thames, and pointed out its generic identity with the *mosasaurus*, or great fossil lizard of Maestricht. This specimen he regarded as a great acquisition to the science of palaeontology, because its characters clearly entitled it to specific distinction, and it thus added another form to the *mosasaurian* type, previously represented by only a single species. Prof. Owen had proposed to place it in a separate genus, under the name *Leiodon*; but Mr. Charlesworth totally differed from him in the propriety of this separation, and proposed to retain the English fossil in the genus *Mosasaurus*, with the specific name *stenodon* (narrow-toothed). He then proceeded to detail to the meeting a curious discovery which this fossil had brought to light in the history of flint. He had cut through the jaw, in the expectation of finding fresh teeth in progress of formation, when the transverse section made for this purpose exposed a nodule of black flint deposited in the pulp cavity of the tooth, and filling the extension of this cavity downwards into the jaw; but no traces of flint whatever were to be detected in the cancellated structure of the bone itself. Upon further examination, all the pulp cavities were found filled with flint in the same manner. This circumstance must be regarded as one of the most valuable discoveries yet made known in the history of flint, because it proved to demonstration that the mineral matter, before its deposition, must have been in a state of solution, or it could not have permeated the bony material of the jaw. He then gave a sketch of the views which various chemists or geologists had advanced to explain the formation of flint in chalk, more especially those of Ehrenberg and Mr. Bowerbank, and shewed how impossible it was to reconcile the theories of either of these investigators with the facts which he had detailed.

Prof. Sedgwick said, this discovery would throw great light upon the theory of the formation of flinty matter.

6. Mr. Carter of Cambridge displayed a fine fossil which he had recently procured from the lower chalk of Cambridge, and which consisted of the anterior portion of the head and

parts of the upper and lower jaws of a very large saurian animal belonging to the genus *Ichthyosaurus*. Hitherto only detached teeth and bones of this genus of reptiles had been found in the cretaceous formation; and the characters by which it was distinguished from any of those previously described were detailed by Mr. C. at considerable length. The most striking of these were the peculiarly quadrate shape of the fangs of the upper teeth, the remarkable curvature of those of the lower jaw, and the difference in size between the upper and lower teeth, the latter being considerably the smaller. The name which Mr. C. proposed for this new species was *Ichthyosaurus campylodon*, in reference to the curved form of the lower teeth. Mr. C. also remarked that the discovery of this specimen was particularly interesting, as it proved that the *Ichthyosaurus* of the chalk was different from any of the species found in the lias and oolitic formations, and so far confirmed the observations of geologists, that hitherto no fossil has been discovered which was common to any two great geological formations.

Prof. Sedgwick commented at considerable length on the specimen, and he fully agreed with Mr. C. that it belonged to the genus *Ichthyosaurus*, and also believed it to be an entirely new species.

Dr. Buckland and Sir H. de la Beche also spoke on the subject; and

Mr. Charlesworth remarked, that this fossil proved the extreme caution which ought to be exercised in admitting genera that are established only upon the characters of detached teeth; as in this instance, if the jaws had not been discovered with some of the teeth *in situ*, no one would have supposed these teeth to be those of an *ichthyosaurus*.

7. The principal object of Mr. Strickland's paper was to make known the fact, that nearly all the fossil insects discovered in the different strata were referable to existing forms, and to call public attention to the explanation given by the Rev. Mr. Brodie in his recently published work of the finding of fossil insects belonging to temperate or arctic climates along with fossils clearly belonging to the hottest climates; the explanation was their being drifted by the streams from the mountains to the sea.

8. This paper, also by Mr. Strickland, pointed out the singular fact, that in this formation there were such a number of impressions to be found, that, at the time the process of formation was going on, there must have been a considerable fauna, although not a single bone had been discovered.

COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The yearly distribution of prizes took place at Putney on Tuesday last; which (through inadvertence) we failed to attend. The chair was taken by the Hon. R. E. Howard, Lord Devon not arriving till near the conclusion of the business. The report of the principal, the Rev. M. Cowie, gave a very favourable account of the working of the institution, the good conduct and improvement of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the establishment. The prizes for superior proficiency in mathematics, the manufacture of iron, ventilation, chemistry, geodesy, machinery, classics and modern languages, geography, &c., were then presented, with appropriate remarks. The whole went off well; but the *Times* newspaper states, that notwithstanding these appearances, there is something rotten in the state of Denmark concealed from the public, and which must be remedied before the design can succeed according to its earlier promise.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 28.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. J. E. Bromby, St. John's College.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—Rev. J. Gillbanks, St. John's College.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. Jefferson, R. L. King, St. John's College.

Ad eundem.—E. S. Ireland, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

June 30.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. E. J. Raines, Queen's College, grand compounder; Rev. H. Sewell, St. Peter's College.

Bachelors in the Civil Law.—D. H. Cotes, Catherine Hall; W. H. Cooper, F. Hawes, Trinity Hall.

Bachelor in Arts.—T. Howarth, St. John's College.

Ad eundem.—G. N. Barrow, M.A., University College, Oxford; T. Brancker, M.A., C. Nevinson, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford.

July 1, Commencement-day.—The following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—

Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. T. F. Layng, Sidney Sussex College; Rev. R. Hayne, St. Peter's College, grand compounder.

Doctor in Physic.—W. F. Price, Emmanuel College, grand compounder.

Masters of Arts.—A. Williams, W. F. Witts, grand compounder, King's College; G. D. Dawes, R. Hamilton, A. Leith, T. A. L. Marsden, T. Mills, J. M. Neale, T. Sheepshanks, S. Smith, E. K. Tension, grand compounders, B. Babbington, C. W. Blunt, E. Bowes, N. Bridges, G. Brimley, J. B. R. Bulwer, T. H. B. Bund, W. J. Butler, A. Caley, E. A. P. Campbell, S. Charles, J. Cockle, W. Crouch, G. H. Deffell, G. Denman, J. F. Fenn, W. Felgate, E. G. Griffith, E. S. E. Hartopp, E. J. Hawker, H. W. Hodgson, R. M. Hutchins, J. W. Irving, J. Kinder, T. Lighton, J. G. Lonsdale, A. W. Maclier, H. Mansfield, E. Marston, C. M. McNeve, H. A. J. Munro, J. G. C. L. Newham, W. W. Newbold, G. B. Norman, G. D. W. Ommoney, J. Riley, E. A. Sandford, R. W. Sheldon, W. H. Sherer, B. F. Smith, H. B. Smith, D. Thompson, C. J. Thrupp, T. Troughton, I. B. Turner, G. Wagner, B. Webb, G. F. Williamson, T. L. Yeoman, Trinity College; J. Fleming, P. Jennings, W. Kerry, J. M. Pratt, G. E. Vidal, grand compounders, G. H. Angier, C. Bird, J. Buckham, C. Charlton, J. H. Clubbe, E. W. Cook, J. Davies, H. W. De Winton, T. Drake, J. T. Exley, H. Fenwicke, J. Green, T. Greenwell, W. B. Hewson, R. Hey, J. S. Hiley, R. Inchbold, W. H. Johnstone, H. Langdon, D. F. Lewis, W. E. Light, W. A. Mackinnon, C. L. Maltby, H. J. Marshall, C. Mayor, R. B. Mayor, W. J. Metcalfe, J. A. Moore, F. Morse, H. S. Mott, H. Parnell, J. J. Penny, C. F. Rothery, H. C. Rothery, R. J. Rowton, T. J. Rowsell, C. Sangster, C. T. Simpson, W. Smithson, J. Stansfield, J. H. Vidal, T. Vincent, B. White-lock, W. G. Wilson, St. John's College; A. W. Hall, W. Wright, grand compounders, W. Austin, A. F. Boucher, H. V. Broughton, F. Fuller, J. Gorton, F. Haggitt, F. P. Pocock, St. Peter's College; H. S. Matthews, grand compounder, E. Atkinson, J. F. Broughton, J. Earle, C. J. G. Jones, J. Taddy, W. Wolfe, B. W. Wright, Clare Hall; S. Cumming, F. G. Nash, P. F. Shortland, E. Venables, J. R. Woodford, Pembroke College; W. S. Chalk, R. S. Eastwood, grand compounders, B. J. Armstrong, H. C. Barker, W. B. Brett, C. S. Caffin, A. Hamilton, T. G. P. Hough, T. T. Leete, E. W. Montague, R. S. Smith, J. B. Turner, R. H. Walpole, Caius College; H. E. Rackham, Trinity Hall; J. Fenwick, grand compounder, W. Bishop, M. Booth, B. Cobb, W. S. Dumergue, T. K. Drake, R. Foster, W. Gower, G. C. Gordon, D. S. Hodgson, G. Jarvis, J. B. Johnson, T. G. Ragland, J. B. Webb, Corpus Christi College; S. Alford, grand compounder, C. Clarke, W. Elliott, R. H. Killick, R. W. Stevens, J. Till, Queen's College; H. E. Bullivant, T. G. Fearnie, M. I. Finch, W. H. Parr, C. Richison, W. Shackleton, W. Waller, Catherine Hall; J. M. Ridley, grand compounder, C. T. J. Blake, R. Lloyd, R. G. Peter, A. Westmorland, Jesus College; H. G. Bailey, R. Burgess, J. Griffith, S. K. Swann, E. H. Vaughan, Christ's College; C. H. G. Butson, J. B. Harrison, F. L. Spinks, G. H. Stevens, Magdalene College; C. Parker, W. B. Young, grand compounders, R. Ainslie, H. M. Blakston, S. R. Carter, W. Castlehow, C. J. Drage, A. Easter, E. Gillett, E. Grassett, J. Green, R. J. Harrison, I. L. Hogew, W. L. Onslow, G. Ridout, T. Tudball, C. Thorp, S. H. Webster, Emmanuel College; W. G. Goodchild, grand compounder, W. R. Ick, Sidney College; J. C. Conybeare, E. B. Wheatley, Downing College.

The following gentlemen had previously been admitted to the degree of Masters of Arts, but did not present themselves for erection on Tuesday last:—

G. B. Allen, T. C. Barstow, W. W. Blackwell, G. Boden, W. N. Harriott, E. O. Morgan, T. Preston, O. Robinson, J. W. Stockdale, G. N. Vansittart, grand

compounder, Trinity College; C. Brady, S. Doria, T. S. Evans, C. Gillmore (incorp.), T. H. N. Hill, J. Kemphorne, W. Laing, H. F. Mogridge, J. R. Pitman, J. H. Sharples, T. J. E. Steele, B. Wake, A. Wrigley, grand compounder, St. John's College; R. L. Alnutt, grand compounder, C. W. Green, J. H. Titcomb, St. Peter's College; J. T. W. Barker, W. C. Green, Clare Hall; J. Jagg, Pembroke College; W. L. Scott, R. Wooman, grand compounder, Caius College; H. Parker, R. Surtees, Corpus Christi College; T. Bennett, T. B. Foulkes, J. Harrison, J. C. Street, Queen's College; J. A. Ashley, T. F. Eade, Jesus College; M. S. Cole, J. C. Dean, L. Spencer, Christ's College; J. D. Raven, Magdalene College; W. Baxter, J. W. Clarke, Sidney College.

July 2.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—A. H. Frost, T. R. Wier, St. John's College; T. B. Parkinson, grand compounder, Queen's College.

Ad eundem.—Sir W. R. Hamilton, LL.D., W. M. H. Williams, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin; W. S. Newman, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The third evening meeting at Mr. Pettigrew's (the treasurer's), on Wednesday evening, was fully attended, and among others by Lord A. Conyngham, the president, and leading members of the Association, not only in London, but from distances in the country, which, but for railroads, would make such visits impossible. Many interesting drawings and beautiful rubbings of brasses were exhibited; and the conversation, apart from them and other objects of antiquity, related chiefly to the approaching meeting at Winchester, the programme of which appears in another page of the *Gazette*. Upon this we may remark, that we have a higher relish, by anticipation, for such contributions to be read and works done, than for any parade of names; and we think the Association has acted wisely in adopting this course, and promulgating what is to be its business among the ancient remains and records of Winchester and Southampton. There will be instruction as well as pleasure; and archæology will flourish in the restoration to light of British, Roman, Saxon, and medieval antiquities, whilst varied excursions and entertainments are prepared to relieve what is studious by what is social and delightful.

Being on this subject, we may revert to Mr. Way's correspondence in our No. 1485, to which we have not found time to give the attention we purposed. From the slight inquiry we could devote to it we learn, that the lady in the west of England had herself made the mistake there alluded to, and into which she was betrayed by her name appearing in their Journal, No. 5, where they not very ingeniously published a list of all the members of the Association, as if they had adhered to their offshoot and division.

With respect to the three members who were reported to have paid them by mistake, we were offered their names at the time; and have had no opportunity since of ascertaining them.

Regarding the Rev. John Hodgson, we have been favoured with the following explanation from Mr. Roach Smith; and from which it would appear that they had obtained his name through a blunder, and that he really belonged to the other side.

The Rev. Mr. Hodgson was proposed a member by Mr. Smith, who had long been in friendly correspondence with him. Mr. Smith also proposed him as a local member of the Central Committee long ago; and we believe that Mr. Hodgson never corresponded with, or was known to, any other officer of the committee. His letters to Mr. Smith shew that his heart was entirely with the Association; in them he states his concurrence with those members who called the general meeting; and, immediately after, he

wrote to Mr. Smith, desiring to be confirmed in the list of adherents to the legitimate body as a corresponding member. A short time before his death, he ordered Mr. Smith to make some trifling alterations in his style in the printed papers in which his name appears as member of the local committee; and although he may have been deceived by an individual (who was never a member of the Association) addressing him on the same subject, it is clear that the learned and reverend gentleman was not deceived as to which was the *real Association*; for, only a few days before his death, he wrote most kindly to Mr. Smith, and stated that, although he feared he himself, from ill health, could not contribute towards the Winchester meeting, yet he trusted to be able to forward a paper by the assistance of some friends in his neighbourhood.

Mr. Hodgson may have known Mr. Turner as a private friend; but he could never have understood him to be in authority in the British Archaeological Association, as he was never even a member, and was totally unknown to the Association. It is said he is a paid secretary to the new society, Mr. Way being unable to do even the trifling work that fell to his lot as secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The den or cellar in which the sculpture of the year is placed, not exhibited, renders it impossible to do justice to what is consigned to that gloomy cell. As in the octagon-room of paintings up-stairs, we must grope our way, and criticise by touch almost as much as by sight. Probably it may be owing to this circumstance that the collection *appears* to us to be below, rather than above, the average standard of merit; that is to say, there are fewer works which stand prominently forward to claim our especial admiration. Yet we have names almost new to us, young and rising men, whose productions shew satisfactorily that they are on the advance; and therefore, when we complain of the want of merit, it must be understood that we mean statues and groups; for we have, as heretofore, plenty, perhaps more than plenty, of busts. There are amongst them some very fine ones; nor is the want of higher art a matter for much surprise, when we remember the inducement held out (in preference to this dreary receptacle) for Westminster Hall.

No. 1324 is the first completed of the three commissions given by the government; namely, a marble statue of Sir Sidney Smith. T. Kirk (whose death we mentioned since the opening of the Exhibition).—And if the execution in marble had equalled the modelling, which can be traced as very spirited, it must have been acknowledged to be one of the finest of its class.

No. 1325. A marble statue of the Marquis Wellesley, representing his lordship at that period of life when governor-general of India. H. Weekes.—And it also represents his lordship at that period of life when he could enjoy a quadrille, for which he seems to be preparing. It has, nevertheless, the merit of careful execution, though quite deficient in that character which would become the subject and the high office he held. When the model was exhibited at Westminster Hall, we said it was a gentlemanly figure, and the head from Nollekins; such it appears to us still to be.

No. 1338. Marble statue of Dr. Goodall, by the same, is very like, but very heavy. There is too much of the same tone of colour about it, owing to the want of relief, for the provost's gown is not made the most of. Mr. Weekes

has 1460, a bust of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, very fine; and 1469, the late Charles Greenlaw, for Calcutta, is to our mind a first-rate bust.

No. 1326. A half-size model of a statue in honour of Lord Metcalfe, for Jamaica. E. H. Baily, R.A.—This does not give the slightest idea of the size or dignity of the marble, which we saw during its progress, and were pleased to see so excellent a statue to so excellent a man; nevertheless, this small model has a merit over some other portrait-statues, viz. that it really is standing.

No. 1327. Statue in marble of "A Nymph preparing for the Bath." By the same.—This is the oft-told subject; but it is very charming, for it belongs to the highest school of art, and possesses all that justness of proportion, elegance of carriage, and grace of form, for which its gifted author stands so pre-eminent. Baily has almost formed our school of female beauty; and of this school we see in the nymph before us an admirable specimen.

No. 1412. Bust of T. J. Judkin, M.A. Also by Baily.—A fine characteristic head, and very like.

No. 1329. "Paul and Virginia." W. C. Marshall, A.—This is one of the most attractive groups in the room. Though it is not of the most elevated class of art, it yet belongs to a class which all can feel; and it must find favour in the eyes of every lover of the purely beautiful: in the first place, from the incident which it tells so forcibly; and, in the next place, from the grace and fear of Virginia, and the boyish energy of Paul. Then, again, we have admirable composition and careful execution; and the whole crowned by as choice a piece of marble as ever rewarded a sculptor's labours. Lord F. Egerton is fortunate in being its possessor.

No. 1333. "The First Whisper of Love." By the same.—This is not so thoroughly successful as the marble group; there are parts that shew the want of study; the girl is a little too womanish, and the hands lack refinement. There is much to admire in this very pretty thought; and, when translated into marble, we trust more care will be bestowed upon it.

No. 1330. Marble statue of Her Majesty, for the new Royal Exchange. S. G. Lough.—If we had not seen this imposing figure of royalty before, we could not have made it out here. As it is, we have only to refer to our former accounts of its skillful adaptation for the position it was destined to occupy, and its high deserts as a monument of art.

No. 1334. The "Lady Macbeth," by the same, has also previously received an exalted meed of praise.

No. 1335. "A recumbent figure of Dr. Southey; being part of the monument about to be erected to him in Keswick Church." By the same.—The likeness of the departed poet is perhaps the best that has been executed to transmit his features to future ages; and, peacefully reclining in the rural church, amid the scenery he loved and adorned in life, this grateful memorial will, at the same time, recall the excellence of the artist chosen to impart to the stone the natural resemblance of the sleeper below. 1435, 1436. The latter a fine bust of Southey; and the former a yet more striking one of the late Lord Collingwood, by the same.

No. 1331. Marble statue of "A Dancing Nymph." J. Gott.—Although we have here a great flutter of drapery, and limbs in all directions, to give lightness and action, yet the statue is lifeless. There is a want of that buoyancy and vitality required to make it an acceptable

figure. The coloured armlets, and tawdry fringe to the drapery, and its gilt triangle, evinces a total depravity of taste.

No. 1332. Marble statue of Psyche. W. Theed.—So much do we prefer even a part that is good to a bad whole, that were this Psyche in our possession, the head and arms should be knocked away, and we would only have the torso. If those two latter figures be specimens of what a residence in Italy will do, our advice would be, "Touch not classic ground, but study homely English."

No. 1336. "Cupid," a statue in marble. P. MacDowell, A.—The head does not appear to us exactly to express the same age and character as the rest of the figure, though it is so very clever, very arch, and very roguish, that it produces a smile upon the face of all who look at it. It strikes us as that of a boy about 10 years old, while the other portions are those of a lad of 15 or 16; but possibly Cupid's form developed more early than those of human beings. The marble and execution are both exquisite, and the performance altogether is greatly and justly admired.

No. 1452. Marble bust of James Hartley, Esq. The same.—A most characteristic head of the intelligent and respected merchant; whose services in advancing the interests and welfare of his native Ireland make him a public man whose effigies well deserve a marble perpetuity like this.

No. 1337. A marble statue of the late Col. Conway. J. Ternouth.—Poor and feeble.

No. 1339. "His Majesty Louis Philippe." J. E. Jones.—Here we pause with wonder,—this is a most excellent bust;—we say with wonder, for we vividly remember how severe we were upon the productions of this gentleman last year; and remembering that critique, and the works which called it forth, we cannot but now express our astonishment at the vast change and improvement in the works before us. The doctrine has been preached time out of mind, that it is essential in the first place to have the genius to create, and the talent to produce is only to be acquired by years and years of close application:—then how is this, that, in contradistinction to last year, we have from Mr. Jones' hands several busts among the finest in the exhibition? "The King of the French" is a fine artistically-arranged portrait. 1364. "Earl of Scarborough," and 1372. "Lord Rossmore," are extremely spirited proofs of this. 1385. "Sir Wm. Magnay (as Lord Mayor)" is a beautiful performance, and the insignia of civic dignity treated with perfect taste and good effect. 1393 is a charming bust of the handsome Signora Favanti. 1417, a forcible likeness of Dr. Cooke Taylor; and 1456, an excellent resemblance of Lord Denman. The execution in all is of a superior order; and the artist is very happy in copying the features and expression of his originals.

No. 1349. "The Attendant Spirit and the Lady," from *Comus*. E. B. Stephens.—Two pretty bas-reliefs.

No. 1407. Bust of the Bishop of Exeter. 1408. Marble bust of Gen. Gage Hall. Both by the same.—The first is a good one, and there is something very fine about the head of General Hall. We could have wished the drapery had not been so hard and angular.

No. 1351. "Prometheus." S. Manning.—This is rather an ambitious figure in its anatomical display, but too small; for it is of that unfortunate size, whatever may be the merit, which always gives the idea of a little man.

No. 1363. "A Child's Attitude." J. Bell.—A very natural and pleasing study.

No. 1386. Posthumous bust of Mrs. Prendergast. J. H. Foley.—A careful and very pleasing performance.

No. 1389. A Study. J. Durham.—Assuredly one of the sweetest things in the Gallery, and more than the promise of an artist whose forms of loveliness and grace and nature will (if he proceed as he has begun) be distinguishing ornaments to our English school. The present is a charming specimen of the qualities we have indicated; and the modesty of the title has increased our admiration.

No. 1402. "His Grace the Archbishop of York." M. Noble.—Very like, and gives an earnest of talent.

No. 1439. Bust of Mr. Thorburn. J. Edwards.—An amusingly clever head of an amazingly clever man and most excellent painter.

Nos. 1370, 1380, 1391, 1440, 1446, 1462, and 1464, are seven busts by R. Westmacott, A. The chief of which are, Sir F. Burdett (posthumous), Mr. Packe, M.P., Major-General Lord W. Russell, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, and Mr. Gray, M.P. None of which are remarkable, nor treated in a style to require any particular comment.

No. 1448. An unfinished marble bust of Mrs. Legh, Cheshire. A. Gately.—Very modest and ladylike, displaying much skill and feeling.

No. 1454. "The Countess of Chesterfield." W. Behnes.—Behnes has only this one, but it is a treat.

No. 1470. "Literature, a basso-relievo in marble, forming part of a monument in memory of the late Allan Cunningham." M. L. Watson.—This gentleman is fortunate in being awarded the same spot on the wall as he occupied last year, again the last in the catalogue, and the remembrance in consequence lingers upon the mind; and well it may—there is much purity and simplicity in the design, and a thorough knowledge of art in the treatment.

WESTMINSTER-HALL: FRESCOS, &c.

To bring up our detailed notice, and especially with reference to the slurring by or anomalous incongruities of costume in the historical subjects: of which *apropos* we must repeat, that we do not consider them to have been well chosen for the display of artists' powers.

No. 1. "Baptism of Ethelbert." W. B. Spence.—Here we have church-architecture over the heads of the saint who came to found churches, and the first king he persuaded to adopt his proposition. It must have been a miracle to have met with one so substantial, ready-built.

No. 2. "Religion," a coloured sketch, cartoon, &c. F. Fortt.—Three figures, in which poverty stands for simplicity.

No. 5. "Religion," &c. A. Aglio.—The allegorized religion in this composition is the ideal of the Bleeding Nun; and the animal symbols of the four evangelists and the black and white boys, though evincing some spirit, do not reconcile us to the general design.

No. 8. "Religion," &c. E. B. Morris.—The base represents Joseph reading the Scriptures (what Scriptures, since the New Testament had not been written?) to the Virgin and infant Jesus. Mary is a sad failure; and the only recommendation of the artist is to be found in his colouring. In this respect, we may here take the opportunity to say, there are hardly three pieces which can be called tolerable in the hall. The vast majority have draperies of the lowest browns and greens, and dirtiest reds, blues, and yellows; and the flesh in most of them resembles ill-tanned

leather. These would be miserable in fresco-paintings.

No. 14. "Justice." J. Z. Bell.—Justice is a substantial broad-bottomed administration, and no abstract. The kneeling figure very fine. The whole is simple and well composed of three figures; with the shadowing form behind in the act of drawing a sword.

No. 17. "Prince Henry and Gascoigne." Alexander Blaikley.—What authority Mr. Blaikley has for his capped and wigged court (one like the late Lord Eldon), we know not; but sure we are that the cowls, if not the tippees, did not pertain to the place nor the period.

No. 23. "Justice." E. H. Wehnert.—There is an unlucky naked boy of the Hottentot genus in this cartoon, from which one cannot take the eye; and the whole allegory is crowded, or, as the description properly expresses it, "indiscriminately grouped together." The females are redundant in mammal charms—the whole confused and unsatisfactory.

No. 26. "Religion." No name, and a very queer performance.

No. 29. "Prince Henry," &c. W. Buss.—Noticed in our last, and only recalled to notice that here the artist has represented the judge in a cap and wearing a dagger, and the prince in full court-dress, both adorned with collars of S.S. and eagles pendant. Now, we hardly think the prince should have been so clothed; nor the officers of the King's Bench in mail-armour. Every artist seems to have adopted the style most suited to his fancy and talents; at any rate, all are different, as if there were no faithful record to reward research into the actual circumstances and costume of the age. Here we have spears; in another Lochaber-axes! and in a third such weapons as never belonged to any era or country.

No. 32. "Baptism of Ethelbert." J. Severn.—We could have desired greater firmness and decision in this well-designed group, in which the king is submitting to the rite (as he really did, according to Bede's history) in the open air. The sylvan scenery is pleasing and accordant; but again, we question the boys with the censor and salver, richly ornamented. These surely are the pages of a modern archbishop—not the attendants of apostles baptizing in the fields, when Ethelbert and his subjects were plunged into the river Swale.

No. 44. "Ethelbert." E. H. Corbould.—The saint here is a bishop of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, with a mitre certainly not before that epoch. The costume throughout is mixed and erroneous.

No. 55. "Prince Henry," &c. W. Riviere.—The judge is blessed with a capacious head, and has two dogs at his feet, with heads of a magnitude to correspond. We have heard of the dogs of war, and of bloodhounds to hunt criminals; but this is the first instance we have encountered of mastiffs in a court of law.* Here also we have officers with naked limbs, the judge and prince in collars of crosses with St. George and the Dragon hanging to them, and the jailor apparently going to put the prince in irons. It is a strange variety of the subject.

No. 57. "The Black Prince," C. W. Cope (noticed before), who has three feathers emblazoned on his breast! The bishop a plain mitre! How justified?

No. 60. "Prince Henry," (also noticed be-

* The story of Judge Parke was the exception, when he told the officer not to clear out the little dog, which had been quite quiet and fixed his attention during the whole time of the trial.

fore). R. Redgrave.—The prince wears his crown; an obvious absurdity. The judge in this has a purse as well as a dagger at his girdle.

No. 63. "Ethelbert." Dyce (noticed before).—The king is naked, and yet crowned; and the saint in an old yellow cloak; two features which detract from a beautiful composition of its kind.

No. 66. "Justice." R. Caunter.—Cannot be praised, nor

No. 69. "Religion," G. Smith, where the impersonation stands on a huge coiled serpent, Peace is a bacchante, and Mercy, Truth, and Righteousness, all alike meretricious.

No. 72. "Ethelbert." Frank Howard.—Not what we could have expected from his known abilities. The king's toe touching the water is a ludicrous morsel; and the queen is in the dress of seven or eight centuries later. The hair of the pages, and their garb altogether, are incongruous.

No. 75. "Justice," &c. Phil. Salter.—Resembles a slave-market. Justice is irreverently supported by our Saviour, as a type of the new law, Moses being the type of the old; and below we have the Genius of Britain, something like the Queen, said to be introducing religious liberty, but by no means to be discovered from the figures.

No. 79. "Religion," S. Bendixen, is likewise supported by the Old and New Testaments, the trio being *très jolies femmes*, of genuine flesh and blood, exceeding good-looking and very well painted. The want here is the want of the ideal: otherwise the work does credit to the artist.

No. 82. "Prince Henry." J. Bridges.—The prince is in a close jerkin or undress, and yet crowned and with a collar of S.S. There is a monk, but what doing there we cannot tell; for these religious individuals are not mere spectators. All the attitudes are bad; and the countenances of the man taking the sword, and the prince's companion, are ill imagined.

No. 88. "Justice." John Marshall.—The centre figure is a Meg Merrilies, and the allegory of Justice is stretching out his arms as if helpless and seeking aid. There is a substitute figure for an ancient wintry-looking gentleman in the original (representing the courts of civil law), but it is not much better than the first.

No. 92. "The Spirit of Chivalry," J. West, we do not understand. There is a giant armed knight asleep in the foreground, watched by a girl in considerable agitation; and above is a naked Colossus with a shield, and an arrow stuck in it, who is stated to be "stepping forward to protect the helpless and the oppressed." It would seem as if the man in shirt of mail might do it with less risk and more power than the large fellow without a shirt at all.

No. 95. "Justice." E. B. Morris.—Violent in gesture, with a copper-coloured figure among the whites in the foreground, for the sake of contrast. The angels' wings grow out of their clothes.

No. 98. "Justice," F. M. Brown, high German and grotesque (far beyond the Retschle 85 of Tenniel).—A child is curiously tucked under the arm of an oppressed widow; but the whole is a mistake.

No. 102. "Chivalry." F. Howard.—The knight is seating a lady he has rescued on a horse, and his foot tramples on the ugly head of her oppressor, whom he has brought (thus literally) "to the foot of the throne."

No. 105. "Religion." H. Cook.—Above, below, all's ill. The anatomy is shocking; in

the dead repulsive, and every where strained and disagreeable.

No. 108. "Justice," J. G. Waller, consists of three figures, one of them hid, and another writing; the meaning of which we cannot explain.

No. 111. "Justice," T. Y. Hurlstone.—Mercy, the prerogative of the crown, is pleading for a criminal bound below.

No. 114. W. Johnston, is the droll masquerade of Justice noticed last week, in which the poor lawyer, tumbled down in his wig, and the many-coloured pantaloons, are among the most amusing and observable features—the abstract of Justice aloft being balancing herself, instead of holding a balance, like all the rest of her brethren and sisterhood in the hall—it being remarkable that both sexes have been adopted by the artists, and both invariably hold the scales quite even.

Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India.

By J. Fergusson, Esq. London, J. Weale. THIS production, so worthy of the grandeur and interest of its subject-matter, is a sequel to a communication by the author to the Asiatic Society; which having reported in the *Literary Gazette*, we hastily thought that it would not be necessary for us to go at large into the separate publication. But on looking into the magnificent folio plates with which Mr. Fergusson has illustrated his very valuable and important essay, and considering the ramifications of his bearing upon all the antiquities of Asia, we have felt bound to pause; and only throw out this brief notice lest it should be imagined that such a publication had not immediately attracted and fixed our attention. At present we can say no more, but repeat that the work is of first-rate consequence to the literature of our Indian empire.

Finden's Beauties of the Poets: Moore. Part II.

Chapman and Hall.

THE four plates in the present number are all very graceful and expressive: two of them, to our taste, particularly so. "The Evening Star," by F. Stone, is exquisitely sweet: it is the ideal of tenderness and beauty. Would the hands were more accurately finished; but the blemish is so slight as only to be noticeable where the head and countenance are so perfect. "Holy Eyes," by G. Middleton, is another excellence: the features even finer than in the preceding, and the expression not less true to the highest imaginings of the poet. The framework is also most elegant and appropriate. Of the other two subjects, though we can justly praise them much, we cannot speak with such entire approbation. "The Exile," by W. Frith, is sad and tearful, and her harp is neglected; but there is not much distinctive character in the face, and the drapery, though free and artistic, appears to us to be too loose for reality, and not redeemed by fancy. The hands, especially the prominent right hand, are ill drawn: the borders admirable. "The Irish Girl," A. Elmore, is replete with mirthful lineaments, large laughing eyes, and captivating bust. Our only exceptionable criticism is to the position or foreshortening of the left arm, which is made to cut across the latter delicious feature as if both sides were not alike; and there seems to be a partial defect in the distribution of the lights and shadows. Still it is one of the truest compositions in the series, and surrounded by an exceedingly pleasing border.

Four Views of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. Drawn from Nature. By T. W. Bowler.

Large folio. Cape Town, J. H. Collard; London, J. Snow.

Four admirable lithographs, by Day and Haghe, affording a perfect picture of the splendid bay, the town, and the remarkable mountain background of the Cape. All who are interested in the locality must welcome the publication; but simply as a performance of art it is most deserving of a place in the portfolio of amateurs.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE TOMB OF L. E. L.*

"May 3.—At Cape Coast Castle. The landing is effected in large canoes, which convey passengers close to the rocks, safely and without being drenched, although the surf dashes fifty feet in height. There is a peculiar enjoyment in being raised, by an irresistible power beneath you, upon the tops of the high rollers, and then dropped into the profound hollow of the waves, as if to visit the bottom of the ocean, at whatever depth it might be. We landed at the castle-gate, and were ushered into the castle itself, where the commander of the troops received us in his apartment. I took the first opportunity to steal away, to look at the burial-place of L. E. L., who died here, after a residence of only two months, and within a year after becoming the wife of Governor McLean. A small white-marble tablet (inserted among the massive grey stones of the castle-wall, where it faces the area of the fort) bears the following inscription:—

Hic jacet sepulchrum
Omne quod mortale fuit
LETITIAE ELIZABETHAE McLEAN,
Quam, egregia ornata indole,
Musis unice amatam,
Omniumque amores secum trahentem,
In ipso aetatis flore,
Mors immatura rapuit.
Die Octobris XV., A. D. MDCCCXXXVIII.
Ætat. 36.

Quod spectas viator marmor,
Vanum heu doloris monumentum,
Conjux moerens erexit.

"The first thought that struck me was, the inappropriateness of the spot for a grave, and especially for the grave of a woman, and most of all, a woman of poetic temperament. In the open area of the fort, at some distance from the castle-wall, the stone pavement had been removed in several spots, and replaced with plain tiles. Here lie buried some of the many British officers who have fallen victims to the deadly atmosphere of this region; and among them rests L. E. L. Her grave is distinguishable by the ten red tiles which cover it. Daily the tropic sunshine blazes down upon the spot. Daily, at the hour of parade, the peal of military music resounds above her head, and the

* From Wiley and Putnam's Library of American Books, *Journal of an Officer of the U. S. Navy*; and a work, though of slight pretensions, which appears to us to be as pleasant and intelligent a specimen of American literature, written in a candid, observant, and gentlemanly spirit, as has appeared since first the *Literary Gazette* welcomed Washington Irving to the British shore.

Subjoined is a translation of the epitaph for those not acquainted with the Latin text:—

Here lies buried
All that was mortal
Of LETITIA ELIZABETH McLEAN,
Whom, adorned with splendid intellect,
Dearly beloved by the Muses,
And attracting around her the affections of all,
In the very flower of her age,
Premature death snatched away,
Oct. 15, 1838,
Aged 36.

Traveller, the marble which thou beholdest,
Imperfect monument, alas! of his grief,
Her sorrowing husband erected.

garrison marches and countermarches through the area of the fortress, nor shuns to tread upon the ten red tiles, any more than upon the insensible stones of the pavement. It may be well for the fallen commander to be buried at his post, and sleep where the *réveille* and roll-call may be heard, and the tramp of his fellow-soldiers echo and re-echo over him. All this is in unison with his profession; the drum and trumpet are his perpetual requiem; the soldier's honourable tread leaves no indignity upon the dead warrior's dust. But who has a right to trample on a woman's breast? And what had L. E. L. to do with warlike parade? And wherefore was she buried beneath this scorching pavement, and not in the retired shadow of a garden, where seldom any footstep would come stealing through the grass, and pause before her tablet? There her heart, while in one sense it decayed, would burst forth afresh from the sod in a profusion of spontaneous flowers, such as her living fancy lavished throughout the world. But now no verdure nor blossom will ever grow upon her grave. If a man may ever indulge in sentiment, it is over the ashes of a woman whose poetry touched him in his early youth, while he yet cared anything about either sentiment or poetry. Thus much the reader will pardon. In reference to Mrs. McLean, it may be added that, subsequently to her unhappy death, different rumours were afloat as to its cause, some of them cruel to her own memory, others to the conduct of her husband. All these reports appear to have been equally and entirely unfounded. It is well established here that her death was accidental."

THE DRAMA.

Adelphi.—*Marie Ducango* has been revived here; and Wright supplies the place of poor Wrench, so happy in the character of *Prong*. It is hardly needful to say, that he is most successful in the part; for the stage does not boast a more humorous actor in farce or low comedy. His talent for keeping audiences in the merriest of merry moods, from the beginning to the end of a piece, has full scope in *Marie Ducango*.

Lyceum.—The succession, and we are glad to add the general merit and success, of novelties at this theatre reflects great credit on the taste and enterprise of Mrs. and Mr. Keeley. A new piece, called *An Object of Interest*, has been produced this week, with a part well suited to the versatile talent of the former, and in which she diverts the audience from beginning to end by her whimsical adaptation of herself to the varying situations in which she is the *Object* designated by the title. Nothing can be more true to life, nor more humorous. There is not much in the rest.

Princess's.—In the *Syren*, played here last week and since repeated, the part of *Zerlina* was sustained by Miss Georgiana Smithson, a debutante new to the stage. She possesses a nice clear soprano voice, is young, pretty, and a very pleasing actress.

Adelaide Gallery.—We are glad to find that under the new proprietary the Adelaide Gallery is returning, in some degree at least, to its original and more legitimate objects, and that spirit rightly directed is visible in the management. These remarks are called forth by an invitation and visit this week to see a working model of Pilsbrow's atmospheric railway. No expense seems to have been spared in the laying down of the line, with its closed tube, working pinions, the fitting-up of the carriage with its ratchet-rod, the exhausting apparatus, &c.—(we have already described the

principle, when a model was exhibited at the Marquis of Northampton's *soirée*. On the floor and round the gallery is also Kohlman's patent railway and working model. These novelties on a working scale are attracting many visitors.

VARIETIES.

Joseph Augustine Wade.—It is with deep emotion we record the deplorable death of this accomplished individual; a fine musician, a pleasing poet, and no mean scholar. He died at his lodging, 340 Strand, on Tuesday, under the most distressing circumstances, having suffered a long and severe illness, ending in mental derangement, brought on by incessant study, and, we fear, by habits or feelings which made the destructive resource to opium but too acceptable. Mr. Wade's musical compositions and poetical and other literary productions were of a high and pure order, nearly allied to that genius which is too much for the oppressed mind to struggle with. He has left a widow and two children utterly destitute, threatened with an execution for rent, and without the means of burying his remains! It is a sad world where such fatal wrecks are made of every earthly hope and happiness!

John Adolphus, Esq.—The death of this learned gentleman, the author of the *History of the Reign of George III.* and other valuable works, is announced in the newspapers of yesterday. He died suddenly at the residence of his son. We are informed that he complained of heaviness and thirst, and on attempting to swallow a glass of water, expired without a struggle. Mr. Adolphus was seventy-six years of age; and had mixed constantly with busy life and literary men for more than half a century; first as a solicitor, and afterwards as a barrister.

General Jackson, alias "Old Hickory," the ex-American president, an individual throughout life very hostile to England, and the author of a number of political pamphlets, died on the 8th ult. at his residence in Tennessee.

M. Auber.—It is stated in the Paris journals that M. Auber, the celebrated composer, is seriously indisposed.

Mr. G. P. R. James and Ainsworth's Magazine.—After the recent change of proprietary in the magazines (Mr. Ainsworth, whose name is attached to one, having left it and purchased the New Monthly), a rumour has been set afloat that Mr. James had become editor of the former. But this, we can assure our readers, is not only not the fact, but the question of our most distinguished historical novelist undertaking the office was never so much mooted. We consider the invention of such reports to be very disgraceful, and their circulation a trick, whose only result is to confuse and mislead the public.

Roman Remains.—A number of gold and silver coins of Constantine, Samian ware and tiles, have been found this week in digging the foundations for houses in Maiden Lane, Battle Bridge. The coins of the beginning of the fourth century were in an iron vessel, about ten or twelve feet below the surface of the ground.

The June Comet.—Mr. Hind has calculated the elements of the June comet, and compared them with those of the comet observed by Tycho Brahe in 1596; and he concludes that they are, in all probability, identical, and the period of revolution 249 years.

Medieval Latin.—[From the *Journal des Débats*.]—The new edition of Du Cange's celebrated Glossary of the Middle-age Latin, which has been announced some years ago as forth-

coming, is now as far advanced as the letter S, five vols. being completed, and two more to come. The article "*Moneta*" has received valuable illustrations, through the care of M. de Saulcy of the Academy, in a great many coins copied from originals in the King's Library, which were unknown to Du Cange and his continuators. This new edition has also received other important additions from recent discoveries of documents brought to light by Pertz, Angelo Mai, and others.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Questions and Answers on the Bible, by M. H. and J. H. Myers, 2 vols. 5s. 6d., or in 1 vol. 5s.—Dr. J. Abercrombie's Researches on Diseases of the Brain and the Spinal Cord, 4th edit., 12mo. 6s.—The Brain Guide: an Historical Notice of the Island and Description of its Scenery, &c., by G. W. James, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—Chronicles of the Bastille, 8vo, with 40 illustrations, 21s.—Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara 1843-45, by the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., 3 vols. 8vo. 35s.—The English Gentlewoman, or Hints to Young Ladies, post 8vo, 8s. 6d.—Count Konigsmark, by Capt. Chamier, 3 vols. post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—The Tiara and the Turban, by S. S. Hill, 2 vols. post 8vo, 21s.—Syrac Version of the Epistle of St. Ignatius, with English, by W. Cureton, 8vo, 10s. 6d.—The Bosom Friend, 3 vols. post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—Stanhope, a Domestic Novel, by Joseph Middleton, post 8vo, 8s. 6d.—Major-General Napier's History of Seinde, 2d edit., 8vo. 30s.—The Literary History of the New Testament, 8vo. 14s.—Edgeworth's Parent's Assistant, new edit., 3 vols. 18mo. 7s. 6d.—Pupil's Manual of Mental Arithmetic, by H. Hopkins, fcp., 2s.; Teacher's Manual, 3s. 6d.—Catechism of Astronomy and the Use of the Globes, by W. Hardcastle, 18mo. 2s.—Legends of the Isles, and other Poems, by C. Mackay, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.—The Pulpit, Vol. XLVII., 8vo. 7s. 6d.—Bell's Stream of Time, continued to 1845, on roller and varnished, 21. 2s.—Daniell's Elements of Meteorology (being the third edition of "Meteorological Essays"), 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.—Gray's Poetical Works illustrated, edited by the Rev. J. Moultrie, 8vo, 10s. 6d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
7 Waterloo Place, London.
Directors.

Sir John Barrow, Bart., F.R.S.,
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Auditors—Capt. C. J. Boanquet, R.N.; J. Buller East, Esq., M.P.;
John Young, Esq., M.P.

Bankers—The London and Westminster Bank.

Physician—Seth Thompson, M.D.

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held on the 10th of April last, when a highly satisfactory REPORT was laid before the Proprietors and Policy Holders, and unanimously adopted.

The Public will see the advantage of selecting, in so important a matter as Life Assurance, a well-established office, which, from its continued prosperity, and its large additions to policies, offers the greatest inducement to Assurers, combined with the undoubted security of a numerous and wealthy proprietary.

ADDITIONS TO POLICIES.

The following Table shows the additions made to Policies for £5000, which had been in force for Fourteen Years, to the 31st December 1838:—

Age at commencement.	Premiums paid in the Fourteen Years.	Additions made to the Sum Assured in the Fourteen Years.	Total Sum now payable in case of Death.
10	£192 18 4	£386 6 7	£578 6 7
15	1350 8 4	2 7	5691 2 7
20	1825 8 4	768 5 1	5793 5 1
25	1632 18 4	737 2 8	5770 2 8
30	1869 11 8	813 15 6	5813 15 6
35	2094 3 4	854 6 5	5845 6 5
40	2377 1 8	923 18 1	5923 18 1
45	2727 1 8	1015 9	6011 2 9
50	3175 8 8	1129 15 7	6129 15 7

A BONUS of Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent of the estimated Profits, is added to Policies entered, every seventh year; or an equivalent reduction made in future Premiums.

The Third Septennial Division of Profits will be declared to the 31st December, 1845. Persons assuring previous to that date will have their proportion of profit appropriated.

Parties travelling in Europe by sea or land, in time of peace, are not charged any extra premium.

Applications for Agencies, in places where none are established, to be addressed to the Secretary.

NICHOLAS GRUT, Secretary and Actuary.

SELTERS WATER.

(In England called Seltzer Water.)

DECLARATION OF THE NASSAU GOVERNMENT.

The General Direction of the Domains of His Highness the Duke of Nassau

DECLARE, by these presents, that being desirous to prevent and put a stop to the numerous falsifications which take place in respect to the Waters of Selters (in England called Seltzer Water) in the Kingdom of Great Britain, its Colonies and Dependencies, which have been made known to them on indisputable evidence, and wishing by every means in their power to secure for the future to the consumers of the Waters of Selters (Seltzer Water) in the Kingdom of Great Britain, its Colonies and Dependencies, the enjoyment of the genuine Water of that Spring, as also of the Springs of Fachingen, Schwabach, and Weilbach, likewise the property of His Highness the Duke of Nassau, they have resolved, from the 1st of January 1846, to use the Metallic Capsules of Mr. John Thomas Betts, of London, known under the name of "BETTS'S PATENT METALLIC CAPSULES," as a top covering for the bottles, both large and small, filled with the said Mineral Waters for Mr. John Thomas Betts, and intended for the Kingdom of Great Britain, its Colonies and Dependencies.

On these Capsules are to be impressed the Arms of Nassau, and under the arms the name of the Water contained in the Bottle, with the words "BETTS, IMPORTER," and "BETTS'S PATENT" around.

The above-named Bottles, capsuled in such a manner, will likewise bear, as heretofore, the usual marks, consisting of a shield impressed on the Bottle, containing the Arms of Nassau, or a Crown, under which are the initials H. N., and around the name of the Mineral Water contained in the Bottle, and also the usual burnt mark on the lower end of the cork.

The General Direction of the Domains further DECLARE by these presents, that they have granted to the said John Thomas Betts, Patents for the above-described Capsules, and to no one else in the Kingdom of Great Britain, its Colonies and Dependencies, the exclusive right to purchase and export, direct from the Springs, the Waters of Selters, Schwabach, Fachingen, and Weilbach.

They declare further, that the Bottles, after being filled with the respective Mineral Waters, are to be immediately, and in the presence of their officers, closed with the above-named Capsules, which bear the impression of the drawing beneath.



This present Declaration is granted to Mr. John Thomas Betts, with authority to publish the same.

Given at Wiesbaden this 18th day of December, 1844.

The President of the
Direction-General of the
Ducal Domains of } **BARON DE BOCK HERMSDORFF.**
Nassau,
HENRY HENDLE, Secretary.

The Public will observe, by the above Declaration, that these Waters, protected and hermetically closed by the PATENT METALLIC CAPSULES, may now be obtained in the same state of freshness and perfection, irrespective of time or temperature, as at the first moment when taken from the Springs, without the possibility of fraudulent substitution.

These Waters are imported in Hampers containing Four Dozen large or Five Dozen small Bottles, at the rate of 10s. per Dozen, and 2s. the Hamper for the former, and 7s. per Dozen, and 1s. 6d. the Hamper for the latter. Bottles and Hampers not returned, and as the sale must inevitably extend to many thousand persons, CASH PAYMENTS WILL BE INDISPENSABLE; on the receipt of which, Hampers will be delivered at the Railway Receiving Houses, and to any part of the Metropolis, exclusive of the Railway Stations, where carts are liable to detention.

Mr. Betts respectfully informs the Public that the first Importation having arrived, Orders will be received, addressed No. 1, Wharf Road, City Road; and to prevent disappointment, he begs further to state that they will be executed consecutively with reference to priority of date.

Special Agents, from whom the smallest quantity may be obtained, are in course of appointment in Town and Country. And applications for Agencies from respectable persons, where appointments are not already made, may obtain particulars by addressing Letters (paid) to No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London.

N.B. Dealers in other Mineral and Effervescent Waters will be ineligible.

R. HENDRIE,

Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Tichborne Street, London.

HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient Soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with Perfumers' steel plate of Windsor Castle.

A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners.

HENDRIE'S PEGARATIVE TOOTH-POWDER, an effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a solid and healthy condition, is exceedingly agreeable to the mouth, and diverting the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour.

HENDRIE'S MOELINE is the most beneficial extract of oleaginous substances for maintaining the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having also a delightful perfume.

His Germinaline Liquid is a certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is falling.

HENDRIE'S COLD CREAM OF ROSES, prepared in great perfection.

IMPROVED SCOURING DROPS, for removing greasy spots from silks.

His DEODER MARRING LIX, for Linen, to be used without preparation, 1s. 6d. bottle.

British Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

SECOND ANNUAL CONGRESS, TO BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, WINCHESTER, Monday, August 4th, 1845, to August 9th, inclusive.

PATRONS.

THE MARQUESS OF NORMANBY.
THE LORD SOUTHAMPTON.
THE EARL STRADBROKE.
THE EARL MALMESBURY.

THE LORD JOHN MANNERS.
THE EARL ZETLAND.
THE EARL EFFINGHAM.
THE LORD RENDLESHAM.

THE VISCOUNT NEWPORT.

PRESIDENT.

THE LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNGHAM, K.C.H. F.S.A.

TREASURER.

THOMAS JOSEPH PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S. F.S.A.

SECRETARIES.

THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, Esq., F.S.A. M.R.I.A. | CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

LIST OF PAPERS already received for the CONGRESS.

1. On the Objects and Pursuit of Antiquarian Researches. By T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S. F.S.A.

PRIMEVAL.

2. On the Ancient Hill Burials in the Isle of Wight. By John Dennett, Esq.

3. Notices of Barrows recently excavated in Dorsetshire. By Charles Warne, Esq.

4. Observations on the general character of the Barrow Interments of the West of England. By John Sydenham, Esq.

5. The Primeval Antiquities of Stanton and Hart-Hill Moors, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. By Thomas Bateman, Jun., Esq.

6. General account of Barrows opened in Derbyshire and Staffordshire during the season of 1845. By T. Bateman, Jun., Esq., and the Rev. S. Isaacson, M.A.

7. On the Ancient Druidical Temple at Arbor-Low, Derbyshire, with incidental remarks on similar circular works. By the Rev. S. Isaacson, M.A.

8. An account of discoveries of Roman and other Antiquities made in Winchester during the last few years. By W. B. Bradford, Esq.

9. On the Roman Roads and Stations in Hampshire. By Henry Hatcher, Esq.

10. On the Roman Roads in relation to Winchester. By James Puttock, Esq.

11. On Roman Tessellated Pavements in Hampshire, and in the adjoining Counties. By C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.

12. On a Roman Tessellated Pavement recently excavated at West Dean, Hants. By Henry Hatcher, Esq.

13. On Roman Remains at Bittern, near Southampton. By C. Roach Smith, Esq.

14. On Roman Remains recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Blandford, Dorset. By C. Hall, and C. Warne, Esq.

15. On the Barberini Inscription as tending to throw a light on the Invasion of Britain by the Emperor Claudius. By the Rev. Beale Post, M.A.

16. On the War of Vespasian against the Belgæ, the ancient inhabitants of Hampshire and Wiltshire. By the Rev. Beale Post, M.A.

17. Account of a recent discovery of an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery in the Isle of Thanet. By William Henry Rolfe, Esq.

MIDDLEVAL.

18. On the Ancient Paintings on the Walls of Winchester Cathedral. By John Green Waller, Esq.

19. Observations on Fresco Painting. By R. W. Buss, Esq.

20. Notes relating to Monasteries in Hampshire, Dorset, and Sussex, from Chartularies in Normandy. By Monsieur De Gerville, Hon. F.S.A., Foreign Member of the Association.

21. Inventories of Goods in the Monastic Houses in Winchester at the time of their dissolution. By W. H. Black, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Records.

22. Notes on a richly ornamented incised Slab of the fifteenth century in Boding Church in the Isle of Wight. By William Henry Rosser, Esq., F.S.A.

23. Brief notice of some beautifully incised Slabs, &c. in Darley Church, Derbyshire. By the Rev. S. Isaacson, M.A.

24. Account of the Hermitage at Careliffe, Derbyshire, near Robin Hood's Stride. By F. W. Lock, Esq.

25. An account of the musters of able men within the county of Southampton, taken in the 14th Henry VIII., and certified by Commissioners unto the Star Chamber; with an extract so much as relates to the city of Winchester. By W. H. Black, Esq.

26. Notice of the ancient family of Stuteville, of Dalm Hall, Suffolk, who came over with the Conqueror, with interesting original letters, and curious customs of their manor there. By the Rev. S. Isaacson, M.A.

27. On Isle of Wight Provincialisms. By Captain Henry Smith, R.M.

28. The Monumental Antiquities of Lewes. By Mark Antony Lower, Esq.

ARCHITECTURAL.

29. The Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral. By Edward Cressy, Esq., F.S.A.

30. On the Hospital of Saint-Cross, near Winchester. By the Rev. Stephen Jackson, M.A.

31. Historical account of the Monasteries of SS. Peter and Paul, founded in the seventh century, at Wearmouth and Jarrow, by Benedict Biscop; with a descriptive notice of their present state. By Daniel Henry Haigh, Esq.

32. Architectural account of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Acaster Malbis, near York. By E. Bruce, Esq.

33. On the Crypt beneath Ripon Cathedral, called St. Wilfred's Needle. By J. R. Walbran, Esq.

34. The History and Position of Organs in Churches. By Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.

35. Suggestions upon Chancels. By Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.

36. On the Architectural character of Windows from the Conquest to the time of Henry VIII. By John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A.

HISTORICAL.

37. On the mode in which a town in the Middle Ages gained its chartered privileges; illustrated by the municipal archives of Winchester. By Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. F.S.A. Member of the Institute of France.

38. Notice of the unpublished Fairfax Letters and Documents in the collection of John Newton Hughes, Esq., of St. Michael's, Winchester. By Thomas Wright, Esq.

39. On the Municipal Archives of the City of Leicester. By James Thompson, Esq.

40. An inquiry relative to the exact situation of the Monastery founded in the province of Lindsay by St. Ceadda, as related in the Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Bede. By Daniel Henry Haigh, Esq.

41. Report on the Municipal Archives of the City of Winchester. By Thomas Wright, Esq.

42. Historical and Descriptive Notes of the ancient Benedictine Monastery of Repton in Derbyshire. By D. H. Haigh, Esq.

43. Report on the Municipal Archives of Southampton. By Thomas Wright, Esq.

Tickets (price One Guinea) to be had of the Treasurer, 8 Saville Row; or of the Secretaries, T. C. CROKER, Esq., Admiralty, and C. R. SMITH, Esq., 5 Liverpool Street, City. The Ticket will enable the bearer and a lady to be present at the Meetings, Excursions, Soirées, &c.; and to visit the Cathedral and other public buildings. A Programme of the distribution of the week will be forwarded to the Members and Visitors who take Tickets. It will also be printed, together with a revised list of Members, in the number of the Journal of the Association to be published during the present month, by H. G. BOIX, at the Office of the Association, York Street, Covent Garden.

July 16, 1845.

THOMAS CROFTON CROKER } Honorary Secretaries.
CHARLES ROACH SMITH }

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL for the DESTITUTE SICK, GRAY'S INN ROAD.

PATRON—THE QUEEN.

The numerous and urgent claims on this Hospital, of unhappy persons in extreme destitution and sickness, compel the Committee of Management to beg assistance from the affluent and humane towards their relief. The doors of this "Free Establishment" are opened night and day for the instant reception of the wretched supplicants, so far as the means of the Charity will admit, without "letter of recommendation," or any other form of admission whatever.

The number of In-patients relieved in the last year was 1794; of Out-patients, 27,362.

Contributions are kindly received by most of the London Bankers; and at the Hospital, by the Rev. R. C. Packman, the Secretary.

ASYLUM for the INSANE of the MIDDLE CLASSES of SOCIETY.—At a PUBLIC MEETING, held at Freemason's Hall, on Thursday, 10th July, 1845.

LORD ASHLEY, M.P., in the Chair,

the Prospectus of an Asylum for the Insane of the Middle Classes having been read, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. Moved by Samuel Gurney, Esq.; seconded by W. Tite, Esq. That it is highly desirable to establish an asylum in the neighbourhood of London for the reception and cure of insane persons belonging to the middle classes of society, whose circumstances are too limited to meet the unavoidable expense of private asylums.

2. Moved by Dr. Southwood Smith; seconded by R. Grainger, Esq. That patients in every stage, form, and complication of the disorder should be admissible to such an asylum, when recommended by a governor, subject to the decision of the Committee of Management.

3. Moved by Viscount Ebrington, M.P.; seconded by J. Hancock Hall, Esq.

That a Provisional Committee, consisting of the following persons, be appointed to carry this object into effect; and that an appeal be made to the nobility, clergy, and public in general, for donations and subscriptions:

Lord Ashley, M.P.

Thomas Bevan, M.D.

Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq.

Frederic Cobb, M.D.

John Conolly, M.D.

William Dimes, Esq.

Henry Duesbury, Esq.

Edward Hamilton, M.D.

Samuel Hitch, M.D.

Sir George Larpent, Bart.

James Cowles Prichard, M.D., F.R.S.

John Scott, M.D.

T. Southwood Smith, M.D.

Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S.

Arthur Stillwell, Esq.

William Thornborrow, Esq.

William Tite, Esq., F.R.S.

Joseph Toynbee, Esq., F.R.S.

Robert Willis, M.D.

Forbes Winslow, M.D.

4. Moved by John Wilks, Esq.; seconded by Dr. Winslow. That Lord Ashley, Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., and Samuel Gurney, Esq., be appointed Trustees of the Asylum.

5. Moved by Samuel Solly, Esq.; seconded by Dr. Bevan. That there shall be established, in connection with the asylum, a charitable fund, raised by means of donations, subscriptions, and bequests, which shall be funded in the names of trustees specially appointed, and the interest applied to the relief of a certain number of persons to be elected from the patients who have been one year or more in the Asylum, and placed on the list of patients received for a lower payment, or even without any payment whatever.

6. Moved by Dr. Conolly; seconded by Dr. Webster. That the grateful and cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to Earl Spencer and Lord Ashley for their kind patronage of the proposed Asylum; and to Lord Ashley for having given his valuable assistance on the present occasion, and for his anxious, benevolent, and efficient exertions on all occasions affecting the protection and welfare of those afflicted with insanity.

ASHLEY, Chairman.

Contributions are received by any of the Provisional Committee of Management; by Messrs. Barrett, Hoare, and Co's, 68 Lombard Street; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59 Strand; Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., 11, Cannon-Row; Messrs. Martin, Stotes, and Martins, 45 Lombard Street; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, La bouchere, Thornton, and Co., 50 Birchin Lane; and by Edward Conolly, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Lawn House, Hanwell, Middlesex.

TO VISITORS to the CONTINENT.—Messrs. J. and R. McCracken, Foreign Agents, and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7 Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility and Gentry that they continue to receive consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom-House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of Effects to all parts of the world.

Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office as above.

GREAT RUSSIAN CHRONOMETERAL EXPEDITION.—E. J. DENT, 52 Strand, and 33 Cockspur Street, has the high and distinguished honour of stating, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has recently condescended to confer on him "the appointment and title of Chronometer-Maker to his Imperial Majesty," as a reward for the unsual performance of his Chronometers during the Expedition of 1844.

In 1845, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor was pleased to reward the performance of Dent's Chronometers with a Gold Medal of the highest Order of Merit.

Dent's Patent Watches, Chronometers, and Clocks.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS a gross attempt has been made to deceive the public by the general circulation of a statement, that I have undertaken to edit the periodical work called **AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE**; I think myself called upon to state, that this report is utterly false and unfounded, no proposal to edit that work ever having been made to or accepted by me; moreover, in order to seek a legal remedy against the perpetrator of this fraud, I hereby offer a reward of **TEN POUNDS** to any person who will come forward to prove whence the report first emanated.—Apply to Messrs. CARPUS & Co., Solicitors, Saville Place, Saville Row, London.

G. P. R. JAMES.

LITERATURE AND ART.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Selection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS, and those of the late Sir A. W. CALVERT, R.A., and other deceased British Artists, is open daily from Ten in the Morning till Six in the Evening.

Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LAST WEEK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY will continue open until **SATURDAY NEXT**, the 26th instant, when it will **FINALLY CLOSE**.

Admission (every day from Eight o'Clock till Seven), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.

HENRY HOWARD, R.A., Sec.

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